FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TOKYO ROSE ESPIONAGE CASE

PART 1 OF 1

Form No. 3

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
LOS ANGELES	1/23/43	1/17/43	[redacted]

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE:
[illegible] Ann, Ann, Orphan Ann, Orphan Ann [illegible]	THEASON

SUMMARY REPORT

[illegible]: [illegible] [redacted]

[illegible] 2 [illegible]

[illegible]

S-277

[redacted]

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DETAILS: I. BACKGROUND

The subject, as IKUKO TOGURI, was born at Los Angeles, California, on July 4, 1916. In 1921, she and her family moved to Calexico, California, and there she attended grammar school. In 1923, the TOGURI family moved to San Diego, California, and while there IKUKO attended the Logan Street Grammar School. In 1927, the family moved back to Los Angeles.

From 1927 to 1930, the family and the subject resided at 1620 East Thirty-Eighth Street, and from 1930 to 1942 (when the family was evacuated), they lived at 11630 Bandera Avenue, Los Angeles. During those years the family operated the Wilmington Avenue Market, 11631 Wilmington Avenue, Los Angeles.

In Los Angeles the subject attended the following schools:

Vernon Avenue Grammar School	9/26/27-2/3/28
McKinley Junior High School	2/4/28-1/25/31
Compton High School	1/26/31-6/22/33 (graduated)
Compton Junior College	9/18/33-2/3/34
University of California at Los Angeles	2/26/34-10/31/34, when she dropped out of school, reportedly for an appendectomy, and returned in September 1936, continued until 1/31/40, at which time she received her Bachelor's Degree.
" "	2/40-6/40 (graduate work)

From June 1940 until June 1941, she was employed in the Wilmington Avenue Market helping her father operate the business.

Subject's family consist of her father, JUN, and mother, FUMI, both of whom were born in Japan. Her mother died May 24, 1942, in the Tulare Assembly Center. Besides her parents she has a brother, FRED KOICHIRO, born November 1, 1910, in Japan; and two sisters, INEZ HISA and JUNE MISUE, born in 1923 and 1919, respectively, in California.

On July 5, 1941, the subject sailed for Japan on the SS ARABIA MARU. The family was evacuated from Los Angeles in the spring of 1942, and first went to the Tulare Assembly Center, Tulare, California. Thereafter, they were sent to the Gila River Relocation Center, Rivers, Arizona. In 1944, JUN and FRED set up the DIAMOND TRADING COMPANY at

1012 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, and subject's two sisters subsequently moved to Chicago. After the evacuation, JUNE returned to Los Angele and took over the management of the Wilmington Street Market. The father an brother are still residing in Chicago.

Investigation conducted in Los Angeles and Chicago on th subject failed to disclose any derogatory information of a subversive nature Of the many people interviewed who had known the subject prior to her departure from the United States, no positive evidence of pro-Japanese sympathies was developed.

Early in 1941, subject's mother, FUMI, received communication from her sister, Mrs. SHIZUKO HATTORI, 825 Unane-Machi, Setagaya-Ku, Tokyo, Japan, requesting that FUMI go to Tokyo in view of her sister's ill health. FUMI was an invalid and unable to travel, and as the subject had completed her education it was decided by the family to send the subject to Tokyo to assist her aunt. Mr. HATTORI operated a tailoring establishment an employed thirty or forty people. Third-class passage was obtained by the su ject on the SS ARABIA MARU. The subject's family reportedly gave her $200 o $300 for the trip. According to subject's family, this was her first and only trip to Japan. She departed from the United States on July 5, 1941.

II. CITIZENSHIP

BIRTH:

An authenticated copy of birth certificate can be obtained from the Los Angeles City Health Department, Division of Vital Statistics, Birth & Death Records, 116 Temple Street, Los Angeles, which wil be admissible on production and will prove the following:

[redacted]

Certificate Number 4112, Volume 123, shows that IKUKO TOGURI was born on July 4, 1916 at 947 Denver Avenue, Los Angeles, California. Her father and mother are JUN TOGURI and FUMI TOGURI. Their residence was 947 Denver Avenue. Both of subject's parents were born in Japan. The occupation of the father was merchant, mother was housewife. IKUKO was the second child born of the parents. The birth certificate was signed by TOUNE AUSAI, midwife, 125 North Central Avenue, Los Angeles, and was filed with the Division of Vital Statistics and recorded on July 10, 1916.

VOTING RECORDS:

[redacted] Registrar of Voters for Los Angeles County, 808 North Spring Street, can produce voting records which will reflect the following:

The subject as IVA TOGURI registered as a voter in Los Angeles County on July 17, 1940, Affidavit of Registration Number C-406113, signed IVA I. TOGURI, residence 11630 Bandera Avenue, Los Angeles, California, sworn to before RUTH JENKINS, Deputy Registrar of Voters, on July 17, 1940.

In the affidavit TOGURI declares that she is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of California, County of Los Angeles. She gave her occupation as a pre-Medical student, stated she was born in California, and registered as a Republican.

The records further showed that she registered in Willowbrook, Precinct Number 2, and that she did vote in the 1940 General Election. This was her first registration as a voter in Los Angeles County.

STATE DEPARTMENT:

The State Department can produce the following documents which are on file with the Department, Washington, D. C., and which concern the subject:

An application for passport to return to the United States for permanent residence was filed by IKUKO TOGURI on September 8, 1941, before Vice-Consul FREDERICK J. MANN in Tokyo. The application shows her date and place of birth, description, parents, and U. S. residence, which are set out in this report. It shows her Tokyo address as c/o H. HATTORI, 825 Unane-Michi, Setagaya-Ku.

Attached to the application is an affidavit "executed by a person born in the United States of alien parents, who is applying forthe

first time for a passport". This reflects her departure from the United States on July 5, 1941, on the SS ARABIA MARU. It gives the names, addresses and birthplaces of her relatives, and her education in the United States. The affidavit was endorsed by Vice-Consul MANN and had attached to it two documents. One was a copy of a family census register (Koseki Tohon) issued by the office of Honjo Ward, Tokyo, Japan, on August 2, 1941. The second was a Certificate of Identity (Shashean Shomei), issued by the Setagaya Police Station, Tokyo, Japan, August 22, 1941. Affidavit was filed December 29, 1941, by JUN TOGURI, subject's father, identifying the subject as his daughter.

"Statement regarding Presumption of Repatriation under Section 402 of the Nationality Act of 1940, to accompany the passport application of IKUKO TOGURI." This instrument is an affidavit dated September 8, 1941, executed by Vice-Consul MANN. It indicates evidence has been submitted to the Consul that TOGURI has not performed any acts mentioned in Section 401 (C) and (D) of the Nationality Act of 1940, and is believed to be satisfactory to this date.

An affidavit dated December 8, 1941, executed by Vice-Consul MANN, entitled, "Statement concerning dual citizenship, American-born citizen of Japanese parentage residing in Japan," states that TOGURI advised Vice-Consul MANN that she does not possess dual nationalities, Japanese as well as American. The affidavit states "This is borneout by a certified copy of her family census register, which shows that the Japanese registration authorities recognized that she has renounced her Japanese nationality".

Memorandum dated September 2, 1942, reflects that TOGURI notified the Japanese authorities that she had voluntarily renounced repatriation. This information was furnished to the State Department through a communication from the American Legation, Bern, Switzerland.

Memorandum in the State Department files dated October 22, 1943, reflected that the Department had ruled that she was entitled to a passport to return to the United States, and made mention of the provisions of Section 402 of the Nationality Act of 1940.

SWISS CONSULATE, TOKYO:

On March 30, 1942, the subject filed an application for evacuation at the Swiss Consulate in Tokyo, on which application she gave the following information: Birth, July 4, 1916, Los Angeles, California; single; occupation, student; date of arrival in Japan, July 25, 1941; passport number, none, but entered on an affidavit issued by the Immigration officials, U. S., on July 1, 1941, and valid until January 1, 1942. It was signed,

[redacted]

"IKUKO TOGURI". The application was accepted by the Swiss Legation.

On September 2, 1942, subject filed a document with the Swiss Legation in which she said, "I hereby wish to express my wish to remain in Japan for the present and hereby withdraw my request to be evacuated".

FAMILY REGISTER:

After the termination of hostilities, CIC Agents attempted to locate the family record (Koseki-Tohon) of IVA TOGURI through her aunt, SHIZU HAMCHI, in Tokyo, and her cousin, SADSKI HAMCHI, without success. These Japanese advised that they had no knowledge of TOGURI's applying for Japanese citizenship, but had she done so she would have registered either at their Koseki-Tohon or in one of her own. To their knowledge this was not done.

Special Agent FREDERICK G. TILLMAN was unable to locate the family record in Japan.

Subject in her own signed statement stated that her mother, FUMI, caused her to be expatriated from Japanese nationality through the Japanese Consul General in Los Angeles. She did not know the date of the expatriation certificate but did know the loss of Japanese nationality appeared in the family register (Koseki-Tohon) at the Honjo Ward Office, Tokyo.

MARRIAGE:

The Home Ministry Police maintain a police card on individuals. The police card on PHILIP D'AQUINO was obtained by Special Agent FREDERICK G. TILLMAN from [redacted] at Tokyo through [redacted]. The original card has been submitted to the Bureau for complete translation. The card reflects the following information:

Name	PHILIP D'AQUINO (spelled D'Aguino)
Date of Birth	March 26, 1921
Place of birth	Naka-Ku, Yokohama, Japan
Citizenship	Portugal
Race	Mixed Blood
Religion	Christian
Occupation	Member of Domei, Tsushin Sha, European-U. S. Section
Father	JOSEPH HIRAKNA, citizen of Portugal
Mother	TOMI [illegible], native of Kanagawa, Japan

[redacted]

Wife IKUKO TOGURI, born July 4, 1916, place not given; occupation, typist, Danish Legation

It is to be observed that under the printed space captioned "Wife" there is inserted the word "Naisai," or common-law wife.

III. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF RADIO TOKYO

Major SHIGETSUGU TSUNEISHI, I.J.A.
130 Atano-Yama, Kochi-Fu
Kochi-Ken, Japan

TSUNEISHI, from November 1940 to June 1945, was a General Staff Officer, 8th Section, 2nd Bureau, of the General Staff, General Headquarters, Imperial Japanese Army, and as such was in charge of propaganda and the collection of news and information regarding the military activities of Americans. The 2nd Bureau is an intelligence bureau but is not part of the Tokumu Kikan, the Japanese intelligence agency. The results of this agency are collected for the 2nd Bureau, which analyzes and disseminates information. The propaganda of which TSUNEISHI was in charge was against foreign countries, both neutral and enemy, and he was in charge of every branch.

Major General SHIFUKU OKAMOTO was Chief of the 2nd Bureau and he had pointed out to TSUNEISHI that Radio Tokyo propaganda was unsatisfactory. It was decided to have specialists of foreign nationalities work in connection with Radio Tokyo and, therefore, General OKAMOTO sent telegrams to each Japanese Army unit asking for suitable Allied prisoners in POW camps.

As a result of this, in June or July 1942, Major CHARLES H. COUSENS arrived at Tokyo by plane. He first met COUSENS in the reception room of the 2nd Bureau, and informed him of Radio Tokyo problems, asking his cooperation in improvement of broadcasting methods. COUSENS did not wish to cooperate but subsequently agreed to do so provided he would be

working behind the scenes and not announcing on the radio. At that time Radio Tokyo was directly controlled by the Information Bureau of the Japanese Cabinet, and COUSENS was transferred to the Information Board, although he remained a prisoner of war.

In this status COUSENS resided at the Dai Ichi Hotel in civilian clothes and without guard, but was checked occasionally through the Shimbashi Police Station.

Captain WALLACE E. INCE, aka Ted Ince, U. S. Army, was recommended about a month after COUSENS in the same manner, from the Philippines, as was a Filipino officer named NORMAN REYES. Both were flown to Tokyo. They were selected because of prior experience in radio broadcasting in Manila. They were both transferred to the Information Board and lived at the Dai Ichi Hotel, all three men receiving a salary of 250 yen per month. In addition, their hotel charges were paid. The Dai Ichi Hotel is the newest hotel in Tokyo and subsequently became the field grade officers' quarters for the U. S. Army. Neither INCE nor REYES raised as big an objection to participating in the work as did COUSENS.

Upon the order of his intendent officer, TSUNEISHI at a meeting of the Kaigai Hoso Iinkai (Committee on broadcasting against foreign countries) suggested that a new program be directed to the U. S. Army in the South Seas. Members of the committee consisted of representatives from the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Information Board, Navy and Army, TSUNEISHI being representative of the latter.

Radio Tokyo personnel asked the prisoners of war to select a name for the program. The name "Zero Hour" was selected by COUSENS, INCE and REYES, and commenced in about March 1943. He does not know how TOGURI was selected. He does not speak English, but visited the program four or five times for encouragement. He did not order recordings made; he never saw any records, and, as far as he knows, the Japanese Army did not require transcriptions. Records, however, were made at Camp Surugadai, a prisoner of war camp.

Scripts for the broadcast over Radio Tokyo were made and the original and five copies were distributed as follows: The original and last copy were retained at Radio Tokyo, and one copy each sent to the Army General Staff, Foreign Affairs Office, Information Bureau, Navy and Communications Ministry. Translation of these programs into Japanese were the only ones that reached TSUNEISHI's desk. He paid no attention to these scripts in the early part of the program, but in the latter part of 1944 when the program was criticized because of loose supervision he asked for translations

[redacted]

prior to broadcasting. Previously the scripts were delivered to him after the broadcasts had been made.

TSUNEISHI was transferred from his position in the 2nd Bureau to Shikoku, Japan, in April 1945, and was not in Tokyo on VJ Day. He believes that all broadcasting records were burned upon surrender, as all Government organizations burned their records at the end of the war. It should be noted that the War Ministry Building was entirely cleaned out by the American forces for use as the International Tribunal, and the Navy buildings were burned by the Army Air Forces.

TSUNEISHI said that Radio Tokyo was short of funds for foreign work and could not obtain suitable announcers. He does not know exactly how TOGURI was chosen, but believes it was by chance. He had talked with TOGURI and after she joined the "Zero Hour" he dined her on three or four occasions for encouragement, for he as an Army officer saw the effect on the American side and appreciated her efforts. The name of TOKYO ROSE was popular, and she had received many praises from the Japanese. TOGURI did not dislike her work in all probability, and enjoyed being highly praised and talked about. TOGURI never mentioned her American citizenship to him, and he personally did not know she was an American citizen until June 21, 1946.

TSUNEISHI is a graduate of the Japanese Military Academy (Shikan Gakko); has been in the Army thirteen years, and is now jobless.

IZAMU YAMAZAKI
Radio Tokyo, Kojimachi-Ku

At the inception of the "Zero Hour," YAMAZAKI was in the Second Section of Radio Tokyo and working with French broadcasts. On August 7, 1943, he became Assistant Chief of the American Section and was supervisor of the "Zero Hour". The "Zero Hour" was suggested by General Staff, I. J. A., through Major TSUNEISHI of its Information Section. At this time SHINNOJO SAWADA was Chief of the First Section, Radio Tokyo, Overseas Department, which had to do with news commentaries and planning of programs. YAMAZAKI had little to do with the program as it was in the hands of GEORGE MITSUSHIO, who had charge of the program in accordance with instructions from SAWADA, Chief of the First Section.

[redacted]

He heard one program in September 1943. COUSENS and REYES were broadcasting, INCE was working on the turntables, and TOGURI was not on the program. He saw the program about seven times.

Live programs were not recorded. Prisoner of war messages were either recorded or read by announcers. Scripts were censored but broadcasts were not checked at time of delivery. He does not know whether they were monitored by General Staff or the Censorship Department. Scripts and records were destroyed in August or September 1945 to make room for American forces. Records were on the third floor of the building.

An examination of the Record Room by Special Agent FREDERICK G. TILLMAN of the FBI and Counter Intelligence Agent [redacted] failed to disclose any records. The radio station's log was destroyed at the same time as the records, and was probably burned.

The "Zero Hour" was not managed much by the radio station but was run by GEORGE MITSUSHIO, KENKICHI OKI, aka Ken Oki, and SEIZO HUSA, who received their orders from the Army. The scripts set out subsequently in this report were shown to YAMAZAKI, and he said they followed the general pattern of TOGURI's part on the "Zero Hour".

YUKIO IKEDA
Personnel Affairs, Administrative Section
Broadcasting Corporation of Japan
Tokyo, Japan

Since May 1944, he has been in this position, and during the war years he was with the Hiroshima Central Radio Broadcasting Station (JOFK). He succeeded KAMEICHI SUGIMOTO, who is now Chief of the Broadcasting Division, Matsuyama Station, Shikoku, Japan.

The "Zero Hour" broadcasts were made according to the guidance of the Boardof Information attached to the Cabinet, and the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff.

IKEDA knows nothing of the "Zero Hour" or TOGURI prior to May 1944, when he became associated with Radio Tokyo. He produced the employment record of TOGURI, which indicates that she was termed a "shokutaku," or temporary employee. Her employment was approved by the Chief of the Overseas Broadcasting Division, SHIN YANO, former Minister to Spain, and now unemployed. It is possible that YANO knew nothing of it as the Chief of Personnel Affairs decides in his name.

The Chief of Personnel Affiars, KOSABURO ISHIHARA, who

approved her employment, was killed in an airplane in January 1945. The employment record reflects that TOGURI was first employed August 23, 1943, and was terminated September 26, 1945. The employment card signed by IKEDA on June 4, 1946, has been transmitted to the Bureau for complete translation.

IKEDA also produced copies of the charter of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan in English. These described BCJ as a public utilities corporation established August 6, 1926, under the provisions of the Civil Code of Japan. BCJ is subject to the control of Governmental authorities. The correct name of the corporation is Shadau Hajin Nippon Hoso Kyokai, and is commonly known as the Nippon Hoso Kyokai, or the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan. Copy of the charter has been forwarded to the Bureau.

According to IKEDA, there is nothing in the rules of the company which would prohibit the employment of foreigners.

IV. TOGURI'S ACTIVITIES ON THE "ZERO HOUR"

GEORGE MITSUSHIO
Nomura & Company
Tokyo, Japan

He is also known as GEORGE NAKOMOTO, born in San Francisco, California, September 29, 1905; attended University of California, Berkeley. In 1938 and 1939, he was employed by Domei in Japan and Shanghai. He re-registered as a Japanese citizen in the Japanese family register in April 1942 and regained his Japanese citizenship.

It should be noted under the interview of YAMAZAKI that SAWADA went to MITSUSHIO and instructed him to make arrangements for the program. (Page 10). MITSUSHIO became employed with Radio Tokyo on January 29, 1940, writing commentaries in English for his short-wave broadcasts. From June 1942 until October or November 1944, he was in charge of features of the English Section of Radio Tokyo, and one of these features was the "Zero Hour".

The "Zero Hour" was established in March 1943, at the time of the Guadalcanal operation. The Japanese Army wanted a program beamed to Americans. His superior, SHINNOJO SAWADA, instituted a fifteen-minute program. MITSUSHIO selected the name and prepared the program. NORMAN REYES played records and made chit-chat introducing the records. REYES was a prisoner of war brought to Radio Tokyo by the Japanese Army to be used in

English broadcasts. REYES was on the "Voice of Freedom" broadcast sponsored by the Japanese from Manila.

MITSUSHIO's duties were to check the scripts and supervise the program. REYES was used to coach announcers in diction and pronunciation, to check and correct grammar in commentaries and scripts, and also did some rewriting. The news announcers were all Japanese. REYES was a radio enthusiast and wanted to do radio work regardless of for whom. MITSUSHIO did not know REYES' attitude toward Japan, but REYES never tried to injure the program.

REYES lived with COUSENS and INCE at the Dai Ichi Hotel, and these three men were under no supervision in their private lives. REYES was released as a prisoner of war subsequent to puppet Philippine independence, and then stayed at the Sanno Hotel and was considered a friendly national after the Philippine Independence Day.

INCE came to Radio Tokyo in the first part of 1943, when the "Zero Hour" began and worked coaching announcers, etc. COUSENS appeared at Radio Tokyo under the same circumstances.

TOGURI was in the Business Section, Overseas Division, as a monitor who knew English shorthand. At the same time she was working part-time for the Foreign Office and for the Domei News Agency. COUSENS made the suggestion to him that TOGURI would be a good person to have on the "Zero Hour". COUSENS knew the program needed a female voice and wanted TOGURI. COUSENS told him that TOGURI had the quality of voice needed as he had already tested her. He hired TOGURI and had her transferred from the Business Department. MITSUSHIO claims that TOGURI knew the purpose of the program, having been told by COUSENS.

He told her it was a daily program to be beamed to American fighting forces in the South Pacific. She was to write the scripts and to broadcast six days a week. He told her the scripts were to be O.K.'d by him and were also to have the approval of the Imperial Japanese Army. He told her that the program's objective was to arouse nostalgia and homesickness, and to do anything to make American soldiers in the tropics feel like going home. Her part was languid music and chit-chat to accentuate the sentimental side of the program. He told TOGURI that music of this type was banned among U. S. fighting men, MITSUSHIO having been so informed by the Imperial Japanese Army. In view of this report, he told TOGURI that Radio Tokyo would, therefore, draw listeners and that she should keep in mind that

her job was to show how foolish it was to be fighting a war.

TOGURI interposed no objections to the program or to her part in it. Neither she nor COUSENS, REYS or INCE made any effort to defeat the program. There was never any indication that these four wanted to nullify the program, although there were rumors. The program was monitored irregularly and only a few recordings were made because of the expense involved. [redacted] but COUSENS during part of the program was at the Suragadai Prison Camp. However, COUSENS could walk around if he had a Japanese companion, and TOGURI was usually his companion.

Scripts prepared for the "Zero Hour" were sent to the Greater East Asia Ministry, the Foreign Office, Board of Information, the Third Section - Communications Bureau, and the Army and Navy General Staffs. He believed that the scripts were burned or destroyed by American or Japanese troops. The scripts subsequently mentioned in this report were shown to MITSUSHIO, who recognized them as scripts prepared by TOGURI.

FOUMY SAISHO
Ashai Shimbun
Tokyo, Japan

She is a Japanese-born newspaper woman, American-educated, employed by Radio Tokyo from August 1935 to VJ Day, married and divorced from a Nisei.

She stated that the "Zero Hour" was a program in the American Section of the Foreign Department of Radio Tokyo, and was a Japanese Army idea. COUSENS was brought in by TSUNEISHI. COUSENS was the moving spirit, wrote the scripts for TOGURI, coached and watched the program, and saw it become successful. TOGURI was a typist in the Business Department of Radio Tokyo and a part-time employee of Domei. TOGURI was selected by COUSENS and his assistants, GEORGE MITSUSHIO and KENKICHI OKI.

The point of the program was to entertain and to make the listeners homesick. COUSENS did not believe in touching war subjects as this would be bad propaganda, would not keep the program pleasant, and would not drive the point home.

TOGURI seemed to enjoy the program and thought that she was glamorous. TOGURI never mentioned anything to indicate that she was trying to defeat the program, and there was nothing in her actions which would indicate any reluctance to follow instructions. She is of the impression that TOGURI was trying to do the best she could, and she feels that

TOGURI's conduct indicated TOGURI was doing her best because she was enthusiastic and proud of its success. REYES and INCE coached and announced and were both enthusiastic about the program.

Radio Tokyo kept logs, scripts and some transcriptions, but she knows nothing as to their whereabouts. She was unable to identify the scripts of TOGURI. She believes she could identify the recordings. She has never seen TOGURI broadcast.

SUGIYAMA BUCKY HARRIS
Sports Department, Radio Tokyo
Tokyo, Japan

From 1942 until January 1945, he was social secretary for YUI YOKOYAMA, who was prosecuted as a war criminal. He was employed by Radio Tokyo as an announcer reading English news for the Overseas Department, from November 1944 until January 1945, when he was placed in jail in Yokohama. In May 1945, he was released and resumed his broadcasting over Radio Tokyo.

He heard TOGURI broadcast from January 1945 until the end of the war and after May 2, 1945, when he was released, he followed her program at 7:00 P.M. with a news commentary. He said the general theme of her program was to make listeners homesick and lonesome.

KENKICHI OKI
Comet Special Services
Tokyo, Japan

OKI is California-born, a graduate of New York University, and became a Japanese citizen in 1940.

He went to Radio Tokyo in February 1941, and was employed in the Program Section of the Foreign Department, Overseas Section. His dutie were to handle the "Zero Hour" and, specifically, to stand by and see if the announcers of the records followed the prepared script. He heard TOGURI broadcast over the radio. He feels positive that he could recognize her voice from transcriptions. He recognized the scripts but could not identify them to a particular program. TOGURI was not considered a foreigner by members of the staff of Radio Tokyo.

MOTOMU NII
Comet Special Services
330 Marunouchi Boulevard
Kojimachi-Ku

He was born in the Territory of Hawaii, graduate of the

University of California, and an expatriated Japanese citizen.

On April 18, 1943, he became rewrite man for the Overseas Broadcast Section, English Division, Radio Tokyo. He was acquainted with TOGURI after she left Domei and came to Radio Tokyo. COUSENS told him that he could build TOGURI into a good announcer, and he knew that TOGURI was coached by COUSENS. He heard TOGURI broadcast as it was his duty to stand by as a censor. In connection with the position of censor either he, GEORGE MITSUSHIO or KENKICHI OKI were chosen as censors. He could recognize the voice of TOGURI from transcriptions and said the scripts subsequently mentioned in this report were similar to those prepared by TOGURI, but he could not identify them with a particular broadcast.

SEIZO DAVE HUGA
2281, 1 Chome, Sanno Omori-Ku
Tokyo, Japan

He is a native Japanese. He was graduated from an American university, was in the Japanese Army until 1941. In October 1943, he went to Radio Tokyo as a translator of Japanese news into English for the American Department, Overseas Section, under IZAMU YAMAZAKI. He worked for the "Zero Hour" writing scripts from Domei and Japanese newspaper sources. He collected American-made phonograph recordings from his friends for TOGURI's program and furnished scripts for REYNS, OKI, and other announcers.

He first met TOGURI in 1944 at Radio Tokyo, and he was present at her broadcasts from then until August 1945, five times weekly. After the program he took COUSENS and INCE from Radio Tokyo to their hotel and, after they were moved from the hotel, to the prison camp. He was not able to identify the scripts specifically but he did identify them as having been prepared by TOGURI through their style. He also could recognize her voice on any transcriptions.

With regard to records of the organization, KENKICHI OKI was told by the head of the department to burn the scripts.

Mrs. MIYEKO OKI
No. 818, 6 Chome
Saginomiya, Nakano-Ku
Tokyo, Japan

She is the wife of KENKICHI OKI. She was employed by Radio Tokyo in March 1944 as a member of the new staff. In June or July 1944,

[redacted]

she was transferred to the "Zero Hour," where she worked on Saturdays and Sundays.

TOGURI's portion of the "Zero Hour" was introducing recorded numbers in a friendly and entertaining manner. She used the name of ORPHAN ANN.

KENNETH ISHI
580, 2 Chome
Nahameguro
Maguro-Ku, Tokyo, Japan

He was employed by Radio Tokyo in October 1943, as an announcer. In the spring of 1944, he was transferred to the "Zero Hour" staff, where he remained until October 1944. He knew subject and she introduced herself on the "Zero Hour" as ORPHAN ANN. She tried to be as entertaining as possible by speaking to her audience in a friendly manner, asking them to sit back, relax, and enjoy the music.

When TOGURI first started, COUSENS helped by writing her scripts and coaching her. When COUSENS left Radio Tokyo, TOGURI wrote her own scripts. According to ISHI, TOGURI came to the radio station in the afternoon about 3:30, at which time she would write her script and select her music for the evening broadcast. No one on Radio Tokyo ever imitated TOGURI. When she was absent another person would take her place, and they would play concert music and would not try to imitate her.

ISAMU INOUYE
No. 850 Kaini-Renjyaku
Inikoho-machi, Tokyo, Japan

INOUYE, Editor-in-Chief of the "Taihie" and director of the "Tijo Press," advised [redacted] on December 10, 1945, that he met TOGURI in April 1943, and was her supervisor at the Domei News Agency (Domei Tsushin Sha) until she left the employ of that company in December 1943. He stated that she was employed as a typist in their monitoring system or department. INOUYE produced the personnel record of TOGURI and advised that TOGURI was employed by Domei on August 1, 1942, as a member of the Overseas Section. Her salary was 120 yen per month. According to this record she resigned on December 21, due to low pay. The personnel record also reflected that TOGURI had applied for "Recovery of Japanese Citizenship". The date of the application was not shown. In this connection, INOUYE added that Domei did not hire persons who were not Japanese subjects.

V. "ZERO HOUR" BROADCASTS

RADIO SCRIPTS OF "ZERO HOUR":

Extensive inquiry in Japan has disclosed that scripts, recordings, and logs of the "Zero Hour" broadcasts have been destroyed, and the only ones known to be in existence were those saved by TOGURI, which she took to her own home. These scripts were obtained from subject's husband, PHILIP D'AQUINO, by J. T. REITZ, CIC, and were turned over to Special Agent FREDERICK G. TILLMAN in Tokyo. At the time Special Agent TILLMAN interviewed TOGURI, they were identified by TOGURI as being her scripts, and each page was initialed by TOGURI.

The scripts are for February 22; March 7, 9, 10, 14, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31; April 10, 21; May 12, all 1944. The scripts are set out as follows:

"FEB. 22..XMTN 10....MUSICAL..1-1-1-1-1

ANN: Hello there Enemies..how's tricks? This is Ann of Radio Tokyo, and we're just going to begin our regular programme of music. .news and the zero hour for our Friends..I mean, our enemies!...in Australia and the South Pacific..so be on your guard, and mind the children don't hear!..all set? ..O.K. here's the first blow at your morale..the Boston Pops..playing 'Strike Up the Band'...

BUS: 'STRIKE UP THE BAND' (V.J.H. 31- b)

ANN: How's that for a start?..well now listen to me make a subtle attack on the Orphans of the South Pacific. Sergeant!.where the Hell's that Orphan Choir?... Oh, there you are Boys..this is Ann here!..How about singing for me tonight?..You won't? Alright you thankless wretches, I'll entertain myself and you go play with the mosquitoes.. thank you Mr. Payne..when youre ready!..

BUS: 'THE LOVE PARADE' PART I (C.J. 3132-A)

ANN: Yes, I thought that would start you singing!..well you be good and we'll have some more, after which it will be time for your News from the American Home Front..Coming over!..

"BUS: 'THE LOVE PARADE' PART II (C.J. 3132-b)

ANN: And here's your news announcer to read you the News from the American Home Front. Come on in!..

TED READS A.H.F. NEWS....

ANN: Thank you..thank you..thank you.... This is Radio Tokyo with your playmate Orphan Annie at the microphone presenting our regular special programme for our Friends, sure, I said 'Friends'..in the South Pacific...and this musical group is strictly sentimental.. One American item, and one British..America presents Louis Alter's 'Manhattan Moonlight'...

BUS: 'MANHATTAN MOONLIGHT' (V.J.B. -90- A)

ANN: Like that? Me too!..now lets listen to the British piece and then it will be time for your News Highlights and the Zero Hour..we're going to have one movement 'Demande et Reponse' from Coleridge Taylor's PETITE SUITE DE CONCERT.. here it is!..

BUS: 'PETITE SUITE DE CONCERT'..(V.J.B.-27-B)
News Highlights
Zero Hour
Comment
March
Close..

ANN: Thank you. Now its bandtime and a bit of martial melody for you good folks down under in Australia and the South Pacific... here's our contribution of the moment ... Solid Men to the Front.

BUS: SOLID MEN V 20305-B

ANN: Once again its time to call a halt to the entertainment for tonight and remind you that we'll do it all over again tomorrow night at the same time .. so be sure and join us then for another full 75 minutes of news, music, messages and comment. Remember the time ... 6 pm and the station ... Radio Tokyo. Until the next this is Ann of Radio Tokyo saying cheers and don't forget to be good.

[redacted]

"ANNOUNCER: This is Radio Tokyo over stat of the BCJ. You have been listening to the 10th xmtn of the day direct to Aust and the S Pac on the foll stats JZJ 11,800 kc 25.42 ms and JLG3 11,705 kc 25.63 ms. These stats now closing down to resume xmtn at 9.30 TT just 2 hrs 16 mins from now. Time in Tokyo now exac .. secs past 7.13 evening of Tuesday Feb 22nd. Goodnight and thank you for listening.

"MARCH 7 . . . XMTN 10...MUSICAL..1-1-1-1-1

ANN: Thank you...thank you..thank you...greetings everybody this is your enemy Ann of Radio Tokyo calling and presenting our regular programme for the entertainment of our Friends in Australia and the South Pacific.... and tonight for our first group of music lets go a little off the beaten track shall we?..its Coleridge Taylor so it won't be anything too queer, but there are a couple of movements from his Otello Suite that I like very much. This one for example.. 'The Children's Intermezzo'..Listen!..

BUS: 'OTELLO' SUITE..PART II (V.J.A.-140-B)

ANN: D'you like that?..good!.. I hoped you would..Incidentally we're listening to the New Symphony Orchestra of London under the famous Dr. Malcolm Sargent. And now lets hear them playing the 'Willow Song'..and the 'Military March' ..coming over!...

BUS: 'OTELLO' SUITE..PART IV.. (V.J.A.-141-B)

ANN: And that's that..now lets have something for my Orphan Choir..Here you are Boys: Moya's 'SONG OF SONGS'!.... After this one it will be time for your News from the American Home Front!..sing up now....

BUS: 'SONG OF SONGS!.(V.V.A.-10030-B)

ANN: And now here's your News Announcer to read you the News from the American Home Front!.Come on in!.....

TED READS A.H.F. NEWS.....

ANN: Thank you...thank you..thank you..... This is Radio Tokyo calling you and presenting our special nightly programme for the entertainment of our friends in Australia and the Orphans of the South Pacific.. Back we go to music again, and this is what I call a good choice..because the orphans can sing, while 'nice people' like you and re can just listen..and maybe think a little..Here we go then..the Dajos Bela Orchestra in a Carmen Fantasy...

BUS: CARMEN FANTASY..(C.J. 3273-A)

ANN: You are liking please? Well there's more to come!.. I only popped in to say that after this it will be time for your News Highlights from here and there, and then your old friends the Zero Hour..Please to listening!..

BUS: CARMEN FANTASY..(C.J. 3273-B); News Highlights; Zero Hour; Comment; March; Close...

"MARCH 9...XMTN 10...MUSICAL.1-1-1-1

ANN: Greetings Everybody!..and welcome once again to Radio Tokyo's special programme for our Friends in Australia and the South Pacific. This is your little playmate Orphan Annie, and by the way wasn't that a lousy musical programme we had last night? It was almost bad enough to be the B.B.C. or its little sister the A.B.C...but I promise it won't happen again, and to prove it here's a presentation of Schumann's 'Traumerei' by Eugene Ormandy and the Minneapolis Symphony..

BUS: 'TRAUMEREI'....V.J.D. 498-B

ANN: See what I mean?..Good old Minneapolis. Now how about some Kreisler music to follow that? check?..alright, here's Liebesfreud..the joy of Love to you!..and the Minneapolis Symphony again..

BUS: KREISLERIANA (LIEBESFREUD)...V.J.D.-498-A

ANN: And that brings the next item in your programme up over the horizon..in fact you can hear him rustling papers now..

the wretch!..but first we're going to have some more Kreisler, and this time its his 'Caprice Viennoise'....

BUS: KREISLERIANA (CAPRICE VIENNOISE)..V.J.D.-497-A

ANN: And now here's your News Announcer to read you the news from the A.H.F...come on in..

TED READS A.H.F. NEWS.....

ANN: Thank you..thank you..thank you..Now then stand by the Orphan Choir!..this is Radio Tokyo calling and presenting our special programme for listeners in Australia and the South Pacific. For the next 10 minutes we are going to listen to a superb presentation of the melodies of Stephen Foster..the performers are well known wandering minstrels, the Orphans of the South Pacific, supported by Nat Shilkret and the Victor Salon Group....

BUS: STEPHEN FOSTER MELODIES..PART II..V.J.H. 211-B)

ANN: Thats not bad atoll, atoll!..alright Boys, one more lap, and then you can have your beer..what..no beer? well, what sort of a war is this? Never mind sing first, and write to Ickes afterwards, maybe he'll run a pipe line for you..Sing little ones!..

BUS: STEPHEN FOSTER..V.J.H. 212-B
NEWS - ZERO, etc...

"MARCH 10...KMTN....MUSICAL.1-1-1-1

ANN: And here it is!.Punctual..alert, and smiling.. her radiant personality electrified all those in the studio as she addressed herself to her vast world-wide audience..what's that you say?..who is it?..Aw shucks! its me of course.. can't a girl give herself a little build-up when there's nobody else to do it?..you wait..you'll be sorry!.... In the meanwhile you heartless wretches here's Andre Kostelanetz playing 'The Chant of the Weed'..dope music to you!.

BUS: 'CHANT OF THE WEED'..(V.J.B.-166-A)

ANN: And thats the first item on tonights special programme from Radio Tokyo for our Friends in Australia and the South Pacific..Next up is Paul Whiteman with his Concert Orchestra playing 'Alice Blue' & 'Heliotrope' from Ferdie Grofe's Suite 'Three Shades of Blue'.

BUS: THREE SHADES OF BLUE..(V.J.B.-51-B)

ANN: How's reception down under tonight? reasonably good?..well here's a chance for you to do a little singing before we have your News from Home.. Orphan Annie presents Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees.

BUS: THE VALLEE MEDLEY...(V.J.B.-124-B)

ANN: And now here's your News Announcer to read you the News from the American Home Front...come on in.

TED READS A.H.F. NEWS....

ANN: Thank you..thank you.... You are listening to Radio Tokyo and your enemy Ann, presenting our regular programme for listeners in Australia and the South Pacific... For this next part of our programme we go all continental once again.. for example here's Otto Dobrindt and his orchestra playing Rimsky-Korsakoff's 'Chauson Hindoue'.

BUS: 'CHAUSON HINDOUE'..(C.J. 2643-B)

ANN: And a nice smooth bit of work that was!..now lets listen to some music in Waltz Time from another famous European orchestra..Barnabas von Geczy this time, and playing a Paul Lincke Medley.

BUS: PAUL LINCKE MEDLEY..(V.J.A.-1283-A)

ANN: One more item, and then I hand you over for your News Highlights, and your favorite 20 minutes with the Zero Hour... A third European orchestra, Alfredo Campoli and playing Saint Saens beautiful melody 'The Swan'..coming over!.

BUS: 'LE CIGNE'..(P.A.-302-A)
NEWS....ETC..

[redacted]

"MARCH 14.....XMTN 10...MUSICAL.1-1-1-1

ANN: And that means me!..greetings Everybody, this is Ann of Radio Tokyo, and this is our special program for our Friends in Australia and the South Pacific.. How's the moral this evening?..never mind, don't tell me, because I'm going to fix it for you..and if you don't feel better by the time I've finished with you, then you can go and play hide and seek with the snakes..Is the Orphan Choir all ready?..then away we go with some Stephen Foster to start the ball rolling..

BUS: STEPHEN FOSTER MELODIES..(V.J.H.-211-A)

ANN: O.K. that's a start..Now this is where we really go to town!.what do you think I ran across today in my raid on the record library..well let me tell you..there was I, unarmed but determined. I fought off two flank attacks, plunged through a wall of Beethoven, and a terrible Wagnerian swamp...Say!..are you listening to me? Oh what's the use!. well anyway here's what I got for you..the Victor Light Opera group in gems from 'Follow Thru'..Now will you sit up and sing?

BUS: GEMS FROM 'FOLLOW THRU'..(V.35970-A)

ANN: See what I mean?..and that's not all.. In a moment you'll be hearing your News from Home, but first we're going to sing some more..This time its selections from 'Hold Everything'..remember? Well listen and sing my little orphans.. sing!..

BUS: GEMS FROM 'HOLD EVERYTHING!..(V.35970-B)

ANN: And now here's your News Announcer to read you the News from the American Home Front!...come on in....

TED READS A.H.F. NEWS....

ANN: Thank you..thank you..... Now just hold everything while I deal with these strangers..'H'm this is Radio Tokyo calling, you are listening to a special programme presented for the entertainment of our listeners in Australia and

[redacted]

the South Pacific...there, that'll take care of them!... Now where was I?..Oh yes!..more memories for you, Boys!.. but listening music this time. So relax and please to listening honourable boneheads!...

BUS: LEO FALL POTPOURRI PART I (V.J.B.-122-A)

ANN: You are liking please? O. K. brother, don't thank me, thank Leo Fall and Marek Weber's Orchestra. And after this stand by for your News Highlights and then 20 minutes with the Zero Hour..Coming over!..

BUS: LEO FALL POTPOURRI PART II (V.J.B.-122-B)
NEWS....ETC....

MARCH 16....XMTN 10...MUSICAL 1-1-1-1

ANN: Correct, it does!.. Greetings Everybody how are my victims this evening? All ready for a vicious assault on your morale? Well relax now, this isn't going to hurt..that-ats right..quick sister!.the big forceps..good!....now turn on the music..that's right!..splendid!.

BUS: 'FOR YOUR DELIGHT'..(V.J.B.225-B)

ANN: Well, how does it feel now?..Better?..sure it does, you should never let a hate like that keep festering, it poisons the whole system. Now lets enjoy some more music together.. Selections this time, from the Ivor Novello Show 'Careless Rapture'...Move over SERGEANT! and make room for an Orphan girl...

BUS: 'CARELESS RAPTURE'..(V.JB-195-A)

ANN: This is Radio Tokyo calling, and you're listening to the special programme for our Friends in Australia and the South Pacific.. A few more selections by the Dewey Lane Theatre Orchestra and then it'll be time for your News from Home..Coming Over!.

BUS: 'CARELESS RAPTURE'..II (V.J.B.-195-B)

*ANN: And now here's your News Announcer to read you the News from the American Home Front..come on in!..

TED READS A.H.F. NEWS.....

ANN: Thank you..thank you...alright Sergeant you can dismiss the Orphan Choir, no singing tonight boys!. instead let's just be comfortable and listen to Marek Weber and his Orchestra playing some of the melodies of Chopin..Everybody comfortable?...yes, I know..but whose fault is that?.. you boneheads!..get as comfortable as you can then and be grateful that you've got an orphan to entertain you for a while..all set?...orphan to orphan..over!..

BUS: CHOPINATA I...(V.J.B. 96-A)

ANN: Just a reminder to keep listening, because after this it'll be time for your News Highlights followed by the Zero Hour... and your News Commentator. Thank you Mr. Weber, more Orphan Music, please.'..

BUS: 'CHOPINATA II' (V.J.B. 96-B)
NEWS...ETC.

ANN: Greetings Everybody!.this is Ann of Radio Tokyo calling you with another programme for listeners in Australia and my Family of Orphans in the South Pacific. And its a darn good programme. I had a most successful raid on the Record Library today..Cut their lines of communication, raided their supplied and retired in good order. How's that for a communique?..well here's the booty...'London Bridge March' from the Eric Coates London Suite.

BUS: 'LONDON BRIDGE MARCH'...(P-45277-B)

ANN: And having landed ourselves in London, lets stay a while, as this is strictly pre-war. Our goal is His Majesty's Theatre where they're putting on Noel Coward's 'Conversation Piece'..and here we are!. put your tie straight Sergeant!..

BUS: 'CONVERSATION PIECE' PART I (V.J.B.-132-A)

[redacted]

ANN: Enjoying it?..O.K. well there's more to come, and after this it will be time for your News from Home, so get comfortable, and keep listening honourable Enemy!..

BUS: 'CONVERSATION PIECE' PART II (V.J.B.-132-B)

ANN: And now here's your News Announcer to read you the news from the A. H. F. Come on in!

TED READS A.H.F. NEWS..

ANN: Thank you..thank you...this is Radio Tokyo calling and presenting our regular programme for our Friends in Australia and the South Pacific. We seem to have run into a patch of music from London tonight, because our next performer is the famous guitar player Len Fillis with his Novelty Orchestra...This is a nice recording, and good stuff for the Orphan Choir. Here we go, Boys..it's called Lullabyland..

BUS: 'LULLABYLAND'..PART I (C.3226-A)

ANN: Like that? me too, but that Orphan Choir is a bit weak tonight, I could train a quartet of mosquitoes to do better than that!..lets try again, and then I hand you over to my learned colleagues who will present your News Highlights and the Zero Hour!. Sing little ones!..

BUS: 'LULLABYLAND...PART II (C.3226-B)
NEWS...ETC....

MARCH 20...XMAS 10...MUSICAL.1-1-1-1-1

ANN: He's been reading the programme!..Greetings Everybody, this is your enemy Ann of Radio Tokyo with our regular programme for our Friends in Australia and the South Pacific..Nice programme too..especially for Australia, but just a bit over the heads of my Orphan Family..the Dopes!.. Here we go then with some melodies by Franz Lehar...

BUS: 'FRANZ LEHAR FANTASIAS' PART II (P. 15227-B)

ANN: Shucks!..I'm feeling all conscience-stricken over making that crack about my Orphan Family..you can't help being a bit on the Dopey side... can you Boys..Sure, that's right!.Mama knows!.. now where's that Orphan Choir? O. K. Sergeant call 'em up and lets sing with Richard Crooks. It's that song from the 'Vagabond King'..'Only a Rose'...

BUS: 'ONLY A ROSE'.. (V.1448-B)

ANN: And not too bad, at that!.. Now have a rest and get a lift with a Camel!.. they satisfy because they're toasted... See what I mean? O. K. brother here's your music.. Valse Septembre by the Richard Cream Orchestra, and after this your News from Home..

BUS: 'VALSE SEPTEMBRE' (V.J.A. 1156-A)

ANN: And now here's your News Announcer to read you the News from the American Home Front..Come on in..

TED READS A.H.F. NEWS.....

ANN: Thank you...thank you.... this is Radio Tokyo calling and your playmate Ann at the microphone. We're right in the middle of our special programme for Friends in Australia and the South Pacific..This time we go visiting with one of my favorite composers..Eric Coates..we're going to hear the Queens Hall Orchestra of London playing 3 movements from the London Suite, and the first is 'Knightsbridge' or 'In Town Tonight'...

BUS: LONDON SUITE..(P. 45277-A)

ANN: You are liking please?.. that's good!.well let's all be comfortable and just keep listening...Next up is the lovely 'Meditation' from the London Suite..'Westminster'.

BUS: 'LONDON SUITE (WESTMINSTER)'..P.45276-B)

ANN: Isn't that a grand piece of music? One more, and then it will be time for me to hand you over to your next two features..News Highlights and the Zero Hour..this last piece is the Tarantelle 'Covent Garden'..Orphan to Orphan over!..

BUS: 'LONDON SUITE (COVENT GARDEN)'..P. 45276-A)
NEWS..ETC.

MARCH 22....XMTN 10.....MUSICAL 1-1-1-1-1-1

ANN: No sooner said than done!..Hello Everybody!. This is Ann of Radio Tokyo calling you with our regular program for listeners in Australia and the South Pacific. Did they look after you alright last night, while I was away?..I was hiking.. No, not at night!. during the day.. and you know how it is, don't you my little Orphans of the South Pacific?.. Well, as one hiker to another, let's put our feet up and do some listening. Some more of Eric Coates music tonight starting with the 'Dance in the Twilight' from his Springtime Suite.

BUS: 'SPRINGTIME SUITE PART III (V.J.B. 225-A)

ANN: That's nice cool music isn't it?...makes you think of willows by a running stream on a lazy Summer afternoon. Land sakes!... what's gone wrong with me?..I must be losing my grip!... Let's have some more music, and give me a cigarette somebody.

BUS: SERENADE 'FOR YOUR DELIGHT'... (V.J.B. 225-B)

ANN: And that was the Eric Coates Serenade. One more of his compositions and then we have your News from home. By the by we're listening to a Light Symphony Orchestra with Coates himself conducting. This next piece is the Valsette from 'Wood Nymphs'..Coming over!..

BUS: 'WOOD NYMPHS'....(V.J.B. 168-B)

ANN: And now here's your News Announcer to read you the News from the American home front..Come on in!..... the water's fine!...

TED READS A.H.F. NEWS....

ANN: Thank you..thank you..you are listening to Radio Tokyo,

and this is your little enemy Ann at the microphone. This time we have a change in the musical mood and turn to Frank Norton and the Gaumont British Orchestra for some selections from that Evergreen musical comedy..'Chu Chin Chow'.

BUS: 'CHU CHIN CHOW'....PART I (C.J. 3216-A)

ANN: That's good medicine, I reckon. We'll just take another little shot of that, and then we pass on to your next two programme items....News Highlights from all over the world, and then the Zero Hour...here we go....

BUS: 'CHU CHIN CHOW'..C.J.3216-B....PART II..
NEWS..ETC..

MARCH 24....XMTN 10....MUSICAL. 1-1-1-1

ANN: Thank you, thank you..thank you!...Greetings Everybody, this is your little playmate Ann again with Radio Tokyo's special programme for our Friends in Australia, and my enemies the Orphans of the South Pacific..How are the Boys tonight Sergeant?...O.K. well keep them quiet and let's listen to Kreisler's Liebesfreud as played by the Minneapolis Symphony...Any of you Boys Minnea-po-lis?

BUS: 'KREISLERIANA'...V.J.D. 493-A

ANN: Good, that's a nice cheerful start!..now let's call in Rudy Vallee to entertain us...here he is with his Connecticut Yankees in a medley of tunes they put across at one time and another....you're on Mr. Vallee!.

BUS: 'THE VALLEE MEDLEY'..V.J.B. 124-A

ANN: Not bad, not bad!...but now we're going to hear some real singing..Ladies and Gentlemen!...the Orphans Choir..for years, collectors have been touring the Jungles and atolls of the South Pacific to collect these superb specimens of the celebrated featherless songsters..the Singing Bonehead... one more feather and he'd fly..as it is, he sings..Listen!..

BUS: SELECTIONS FROM THE 'FORTUNE TELLER'..V.9146-B

"ANN: And now here's your News Announcer to read you the News from the American Home Front...Come on in!....

TED READS A.H.F. NEWS...

ANN: Thank you..thank you..thank you.. This is Radio Tokyo calling, and presenting our regular programme for our Friends in Australia and the South Pacific... Time for music again, and this time we have that aggravating collection of tunes by Leo Fall. Grand tunes, all of them, but I can't put a name to one of them..doggone it!..see if you can do any good!..

BUS: 'LEO FALL POTPOURRI I' (V.J.B. 122-A)

ANN: See what I mean? And don't tell me you named them all, because I don't believe it!... Anyway let's listen and hum some more, and then I'll hand you over for the next two items of your programme. Brief Highlights of the News from all over the world..and then the Zero Hour! Please to listening, honourable featherless songsters!...

BUS: 'LEO FALL POTPOURRI' PART II (V.J.B. 122-B)
NEWS...ETC.

MARCH 25....XMTN 10....MUSICAL..1-1-1-1-1-1

ANN: Thank you..thank you...Greetings Everybody, this is your little playmate Ann of Radio Tokyo...and once again we're off on our 65 minute programme for Friends in Australia and the South Pacific... Blue music to start with, but such music!..First up is Savino's 'Study in Blue' presented by Paul Whiteman and his Concert Orchestra.

BUS: 'A STUDY IN BLUE'...V.J.B. 90-B

ANN: O.K. that's got you into the right mood!..now let's have the greatest piece of blue music that's been written yet.. George Gershwin's 'Rhapsody in Blue'...with Gershwin himself at the Piano, supported by the Paul Whiteman Concert Orchestra..Coming over you Orphans, you!..

BUS: 'RHAPSODY IN BLUE' I & II VJB 223 A & B

ANN: And now here's your News Announcer to read you the News from the A.H.F.....Come on in....

TED READS A.H.F. NEWS...

ANN: Thank you...thank you..... This is Radio Tokyo calling you in the person of your sworn enemy and playmate Ann.. and this is our special programme for our friends in Australia and the South Pacific.... How long is it since we played anything for the Gilbert & Sullivan fans?.... long time no near I am thinking!..here we go then....

BUS: 'GILBERT & SULLIVAN SELECTIONS PART I' V.J.B. 232-A

ANN: Well, that's got that over for a month or so I think, I hope!.. Now let's do some singing... All ready the Orphans Choir?..well here's a Light Opera Co. to help you with some Musical Comedy Marches..after this one I hand you over for your News Highlights and the Zero Hour..so sing nicely for Mamma, little ones!... You be still, Sergeant!..

BUS: 'MUSICAL COMEDY MARCHES II' V.J.B. 158-B
NEWS...ETC...

MARCH 27....XMTN 10.....MUSICAL 1-1-1-1-1

ANN: Thank you..thank you.... Greetings Everybody!..this is your little playmate, I mean your bitter enemy, Ann, with a programme of dangerous and wicked propaganda for my victims in Australia and the South Pacific... Stand by!. you unlucky creatures..here I go!.. Peter Dawson singing 'Old Man River'..

BUS: 'OLD MAN RIVER' (V.J.A. 681-A)

ANN: See what I mean?..dangerous stuff that...and it's habit forming, before you know where you are you're singing too.. and then where are you?... doggone it!.. there's a war on isn't there?..so none of this singing nonsense..Sergeant!. gag those men, we're going to have some music!

BUS: 'FRANZ LEHAR FANTASIAS'..P.15227 A & B

ANN: You are liking please? well keep honourable ears pinned back and we'll have one more item before your News from the American Home Front..a Tango from Marek Weber and his Orchestra. 'A Media Luz'..

BUS: 'A MEDIA LUZ'... V.J.A. 5020-B

ANN: And now here's your News Announcer to read you the News from the A.H.F...Come on in..

TED READS A.H.F. NEWS..

ANN: Thank you..thank you.....Incidentally, has everybody been introduced?.. This is Radio Tokyo's special program for Australia and the South Pacific and these are all old friends of mine, known as the Orphans of the South Pacific.. My name's Ann, I'm the Orphan girl of the party. And now if you newcomers will get comfortable we'll carry on with the programme. This time we're going to hear the Boston Pops under Arthur Fiedler playing Ketelbey's 'In a Persian Market'...

BUS: 'IN A PERSIAN MARKET'...V.J.K.-53-A & B

ANN: One more item and then it will be time for the next two items on your programme, the latest News Highlights from all over the world, and then the Zero Hour.. First let's listen to Grace Moore singing Musetta's Waltz from 'La Boheme'..Coming over!.

BUS: 'BOHEME'..MUSETTA's WALTZ P. 35090-A.
NEWS..ETC..

MARCH 29.....XMAN 10....MUSICAL 1-1-1-1

ANN: And here it is!..greetings Everybody this is your playmate Ann back at the microphone, and we're off once again on 75 minutes of entertainment for our Friends in Australia and my Family of Orphans in the South Pacific. And first of all let me introduce the Orphan Choir..with some negligible assistance from Nat Shilkret and the Victor Salon group, they present some melodies by Stephen Foster..O.K. boys!..youre on!..

BUS: STEPHEN FOSTER MELODIES.. (V.J.H. 211-A)

ANN: Nice work!.that cocoanut milk must be agreeing with you!.. and now lets really relax and go silly. Here's 8 minutes or so with Scott Wood and his Silly Symphony Orchestra.. Everybody comfortable? O. K. let's go!.Silly Symphony Selections!...

BUS: SILLY SYMPHONY SELECTIONS PARTS 1 & 2..(V.J. 325 A&B)

ANN: And now here's your News Announcer to read you the News from the American Home Front..come on in!...

TED READS A.H.F. NEWS...

ANN: Thank you..thank you....This is Radio Tokyo and your favorite enemy Ann at the microphone again presenting our special programme for Friends in Australia and the South Pacific...Time for more music now, and this time we go all British. The orchestra of His Majesty's Theatre, London playing selections from Noel Coward's 'Conversation Piece'..this is eight minutes of music again, which I'm not going to interrupt, so let me remind you that after this you'll be hearing your News Highlights, and then the Zero Hour..O.K. Maestro we're listening!...

BUS: 'CONVERSATION PIECE'...(V.J.B. 132-A&B)
NEWS..ETC...

MARCH 30....XMTN 10....MUSICAL 1-1-1-1

ANN: Sir, on behalf of the Union of Orphans of the South Pacific I thank you!..... Greetings Everybody!..this is your enemy Ann calling you once again from Radio Tokyo with our special programme for our Friends in Australia and the South Pacific...tonight we open with selections from 'You're in Love'.. A little hate propaganda composed by Friml and presented by the Victor Salon group!..

BUS: SELECTIONS FROM 'YOU'RE IN LOVE'..(V.9651-A)

*ANN: O.K. I like it!...hang around, and we might use you again.. in the meanwhile we turn to that past master of modern music, Andre Kostelanetz. Here he is with his orchestra and a chorus presenting Don Redman's 'Chant of the Weed'... strictly dope music!..coming over my little orphans!...

BUS: 'CHANT OF THE WEED'...(V.J.B. 166-A)

ANN: Time for one more item and then we have your little budget of News from the American Home Front...How about giving that Victor Salon Group another job?..O.K.? here they are then, in selections from 'High Jinks'...more of Friml's music.

BUS: 'HIGH JINKS'...(V.9651-B)

ANN: And now here's your news announcer to read you the News from the American Home Front..come on in!!!!..

TED READS A.H.F. NEWS.....

ANN: Thank you..thank you.....This is Radio Tokyo calling, and your little playmate Ann at the microphone, presenting our special programme for listeners in Australia and the South Pacific. This time my little orphans we lift up your moral and educational standards...Marek Weber and his Orchestra in a Traviata Potpourri. Now don't make faces, this is going to do you good...and it tastes quite alright!.. now be good little boys and drink it all up!..and then Mamma will give you your News Highlights and some Zero Hour... Be good now!...

BUS: 'TRAVIATA POTPOURRI I & II' (V.J.B. 222 A&B)
NEWS..ETC..

MARCH 31....XMTN 10....MUSICAL 1-1-1-1-1

ANN: Thank you, thank you Sir, she said!..greetings everybody!. all set for our regular programme for listeners Down Under?.. O.K. there's lots of music tonight so let's get going!.. Radio Tokyo presents Lawrence Tibbett in the 'Rogue Song' by Herbert Stothart!.

BUS: 'THE ROGUE SONG'..(V.1446-A)

ANN: Now that's what I call a real start..this is your playmate Ann by the way presenting a special programme for Australia and my Family of Orphans in the South Pacific..Next up is Otto Dobrindt and his Orchestra playing Rimsky Korsakoff's 'Song of India'...coming over!..

BUS: 'CHAUSON HINDOUE'..(V.J. 2643)

ANN: And now lets have some music in waltz time.. In a few minutes you'll be hearing your little Budget of News from the American Home Front, but in the meanwhile here's a Paul Lincke Medley nicely played for you by Barnabas von Geczy & his Orchestra.

BUS: 'PAUL LINCKE MEDLEY I & II (V.J.A. 1288 A & B)

ANN: And now here's your News Announcer to read you the news from the American Home Front...come on in..

TED READS A.H.F. NEWS...

ANN: Thank you..thank you.....this is your favorite enemy, Ann of Radio Tokyo presenting our special programme for our Friends in Australia and the South Pacific..This time we turn to two British composers..Coleridge Taylor first for that pretty movement from his Petite Suite de Concert, Demande et reponse!..

BUS: 'PETITE SUITE DE CONCERT'..(V.J.B.-27-B)

ANN: Like that?..me too, and now lets listen to some Eric Coats' music, as a prelude to your News Highlights and the Zero Hour..This is 'Knightsbridge' or 'In Town Tonight'..from the London Suite played by the Queens Hall Orchestra of London under Sir Henry J. Wood..Please to listening, honourable dopes!...

BUS: 'LONDON SUITE'..P. 45277-A

NEWS....

ETC...

[redacted]

APRIL 10.....XMTN 10...MUSICAL 1-1-1-1

ANN: Thank you kindly sir, she said!.. Hello Everybody, this is Ann of Radio Tokyo with our regular programme for our Friends in Australia and the South Pacific. It's pretty music tonight, guaranteed to take your mind off the present, and to make you forget for a while 'the haunting spectres of the might-have-been'!...yes, it's a quotation, but I don't know who wrote it, do You?..think it over, and here's some music to oil the wheels..Franz Lehar's 'Gypsy Love'.. played as a Concert Waltz by Nat Shilkret and Orchestra....

BUS: 'GYPSY LOVE'...CONCERT WALTZ..(V.J.B. 95-A)

ANN: Like that? well be good and we'll have an even better one directly, in the meanwhile here's an old smoothy for you, Savino's 'A study in Blue'....please to listening!.

BUS: 'A STUDY IN BLUE'..(V.J.B.-90-B)

ANN: This is Radio Tokyo's special programme for listeners in Australia and my Boneheads in the South Pacific. Right now I'm lulling their senses before I creep up and annihilate them with my nail file..but don't tell anybody!.. Now here's the next waltz I promised you, Victor Herbert's 'Kiss Me Again'..you heard me!.

BUS: 'KISS ME AGAIN'..(V. 9146-A)

ANN: And now here's your News Announcer to read you the News from the American Home Front...Come on in...

TED READS A.H.F. NEWS.....

ANN: Thank you..thank you.....And so back to our music. This is your favorite little enemy Ann calling you from Radio Tokyo and this time we have two of the movements from Eric Coates 'London Suite'..First of all the Tarantelle 'Covent Garden'..

BUS: LONDON SUITE. (045276-A)

ANN: Pretty music isn't it?..and now let's listen to the 'Meditation'.. 'Westminster'..from the same London Suite and then it'll be time for your News Highlights and the Zero Hour..Coming Over!...

[redacted]

"BUS: 'LONDON SUITE'...(045276-B)

NEWS....

ETC....

APRIL 21...XMTN 10...MUSIC...1111111

ANN: Thankyou thankyou thankyou!

Greetings everybody! Meet the girl who put the 'O' in Ptomaine! This is Ann back at the microphone and presenting Radio Tokyo's special program for listeners in Australia and the South Pacific. How's my Orphan Family, have you been good Boys?..alright, then, we'll have some music...a tango to start with.. 'I Kiss Your Hand Madame!

BUS: 'KISS YOUR HAND MADAME' (V.J.A. 5020-A)

ANN: And that got rid of the formalities. Although you boys will have to improve your hand kissing technique, and a shave would help. Never mind, let's have a song....here's the Australian singer, Peter Dawson, doing a mighty good job with 'Old Man River'.

BUS: 'OLD MAN RIVER'. (V.J.A. 631-A)

ANN: Thank you Mr. Dawson...This is Radio Tokyo calling and presenting a special program for our friends 'Down Underneath the Southern Cross! I've got a tango mood tonight so here we go again, this time its a tango by Albeniz, played by Barnabas von Geczy and Orchestra.

BUS: TANGO (V JA 10116-B)

ANN: One more item and then we'll have your news from the American Home Front....a stranger this time..Grace Moore in Musetta's Waltz from 'La Boheme'.

BUS: 'BOHEME' (35080-A)

ANN: And now here is your news announcer to read you the news from the American Home front.. Come on in!..

[redacted]

TED READS A.H.F. NEWS....

ANN: Thankyou thankyou etc.. And that brings us back to music again...any latecomers listening? Well you're sharing Radio Tokyo's regular program for Australia and the South Pacific... Dangerous enemy propaganda so beware? Our next propagandist is Arthur Fiedler with the Boston Pops Orchestra playing Ketelbeys' 'In a Persian Market'. After this one it will be time for your News Highlights and then the Zero Hour with its music from the USA. In the meanwhile..the Boston Pops!...please to listening!

BUS: 'IN A PERSIAN MARKET' (V JK 53-A & B)
NEWSHIGHLIGHTS - ZERO HOUR - COMMENTARY 7 mins...Sign off.

MAY 12...XMTN 10....MUSICAL 1-1-1-1-1

ANN: Who me?....That's not a smile, my shoe's hurting! Hello Everybody!.this is your little playmate Ann of Radio Tokyo, presenting our usual nightly programme for our Friends in Australia and parts adjoining..How d'you like that?... 'parts adjoining'...sounds kind of professional doesn't it? and after all what's a few hundred miles between friends? O. K. I heard you the first time!...but it's no good complaining now, Honourable Boneheads, so let's be cheerful and have some music...Here she are!..

BUS: 'STRIKE UP THE BAND'...V.J.H. 31-B

ANN: That's better!.now let's have some more of that close harmony work from the 'New Guinea Nightingales', and other Chapters of the Pacific Orphans Choir'. Here's some more Stephen Foster for you, so sing nicely little ones..Jeep, jeep!..

BUS: STEPHEN FOSTER MELODIES PART 4 (V.J.H. 212-B)

ANN: Nice work!.nice work!..Now please to relaxing and we'll listen to that wizard Andre Kostelanetz presenting Donald Redman's 'Chant of the Weed'. After this we'll be hearing from your News of Home..

BUS: 'CHANT OF THE WEED'..(V.J.D.-166-A)

"ANN: Here it is!.News from the American Home Front..come on in....

KEN READS A.H.F. NEWS.....

ANN: Thank you..thank you..this is Radio Tokyo calling you and your favorite enemy Ann presenting our nightly programme for listeners in Australia and the South Pacific..time for more music now, and this time we go British, with the Eric COATES Serenade..'For your Delight' as 'da foist chune' H'm. excuse me!..as the opening numbah!...

BUS: 'FOR YOUR DELIGHT'...V.J.B. 225-B

ANN: You are liking please? not bad is it, considering the climate and all. Now let's have a couple more items... Coleridge Taylor this time, and two movements from his 'Petite Suite de Concert'..then we'll take in your News Highlights and the Zero Hour with 20 minutes of music made in the U.S.A.....Keep listening..

BUS: PETITE SUITE DE CONCERT..PART III V.J.B. 28-A
PETITE SUITE DE CONCERT..PART II V.J.B. 27-B
NEWS...ETC..CLOSE...

The originals of the above scripts are retained in the Los Angeles Office.

RECORDINGS OF "ZERO HOUR":

As previously indicated, no recordings covering TOGURI's broadcasts of the "Zero Hour" were found in Japan. The investigation in the United States has to date failed to produce any recordings showing a complete broadcast by TOGURI. Some recordings have been obtained of partial broadcasts but the transcription is so very poor that her voice is not distinguishable and has no evidentiary value.

One record has been obtained which is a compilation of various announcements made by TOGURI, and was prepared by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Culver City, California. This record was obtained from a sound track, which sound film was prepared from the use of several recordings furnished to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer by Armed Forces Radio. Armed Forces Radio had obtained these recordings from the Office of Strategic Service in Washington, D. C. The original records' whereabouts is not known. This single record cannot be used as evidence in the identification of the subject's voice.

[redacted]

VI. PERSONS WHO CAN IDENTIFY TOGURI'S BROADCASTS

The persons listed in Sections III and IV of this report are competent to testify as to the broadcasts of TOGURI on the "Zero Hour" over Radio Tokyo. They were present during the broadcasts.

[redacted] California

[redacted] is well-acquainted with the subject and her father. [redacted] He recognized her voice over the radio and used to listen to her broadcasts, and he told his wife when he first heard the broadcast that it was IVA TOGURI who was broadcasting. He knew this before it became known that she was actually the person broadcasting. According to [redacted], TOGURI had a mannerism and a teasing tone in her voice that could be recognized.

[redacted] is being reinterviewed for more detailed information.

MARK LEWIS STREETER
458 S. Mesa Drive
Mesa, Arizona

STREETER was born May 11, 1898, at Hooper, Utah, was a civilian employee for the Navy on Wake Island, and was taken prisoner by the Japanese. From December 1, 1943 until August 22, 1945, he was at the Bunka Camp in Tokyo, where prisoners of war who were working on Radio Tokyo were quartered. He first formally met subject in May or June 1945, and had previously seen her at Radio Tokyo at least a dozen times during 1944. He appeared on two radio broadcasts with her during the spring of 1945.

Hundreds of people have been interviewed who have heard the broadcasts of TOGURI. However, they did not know the subject prior to the broadcasts and, therefore, information concerning them is not being set out.

VII. INTERVIEWS OF COUSENS, INCE and REYES

CHARLES HUGHES COUSENS:

Lieutenant Colonel D. B. GOSLETT, Second Australian War Crimes Section, GHQ, SCAP, indicated that in May 1946, COUSENS had been brought to trial in Australia. The Bureau has requested that COUSENS be reinterviewed and this is presently being done in Australia.

The original of the following signed statement executed by COUSENS, October 25, 1945, is on file with the 441st CIC Detachment, GHQ, AFPAC, APO 500, San Francisco.

"I, CHARLES HUGHES COUSENS, having been advised of my right under law that I need not make any statement and that any statement I do make may be used in evidence against me in any proceeding, either civil or criminal, of my own volition and through no compulsion make the following statement:

"I was born 26 August 1903 in Poona, India. I am married and my present civilian address is Number 3 Kirk Oswald Avenue, Mosman, Sidney, New South Wales. My military organization as of my last day of active service, 15 February 1942, was the 2/19 Battalion, A.I.F. I hold the rank of Major, and my army serial number is NX-34932.

"About the middle of 1943, as nearly as I can remember, NORMAN REYES was broadcasting a quarter-hour program in the evening of modern dance music. He had been ordered to do this by the Japanese, and the purpose of the program which the Japanese had in mind was to create a longing for home amongst Allied, and especially American, listeners in the Pacific. REYES handled this quite well, and, in my opinion, kept the nostalgic element down to a minimum.

"About this time there was some talk in the English section at Radio Tokyo about a program being broadcast by some station in the south—either Saigon, Singapore or Batavia. I heard it said on a number of occasions that there had been some reference to this program in American papers. At that time, the only program addressed to the Pacific area was the program conducted by NORMAN REYES. The only two girls speaking English from Radio Tokyo were

Miss SUYAMA and a Miss HAYAKAWA, a Nisei from California and suspected of being a Kempei agent in the broadcasting station. One evening GEORGE NAKAMOTO, who at that time was in charge of the English section, came to the room in which INCE, REYES and I were working. He said that orders had come from Army Headquarters to the effect that REYES' quarter-hour program was to be expanded. He told us it was to include news and that the general idea which the army had in mind was to break down morale of particularly American fighting men in the Pacific. He told us that we were assigned to the job, and he apologized but said that as it was an Army order there was nothing that he, personally, could do about it. We protested that it was impossible for us to do the work, but he replied that as it was an Army order there was no escape from it. We then asked if he proposed to put anybody else into the program. He said that he would leave that to us. I then asked that we be left alone to discuss how best to tackle the job.

"In facing this new situation, we realized that one thing was quite safe, and that was the fact that any news in the program would be under the control of INCE, and that, therefore, it could be rendered completely harmless. His methods were to give each item of news either a Japanese or a German dateline thereby emphasizing that it was not to be believed and then taking the news so fast that few people would even bother to try and listen. The problem then remained to defeat the Army's purpose of running a program which would make the fighting men in the Pacific homesick.

"REYES was already in the program with his quarter hour of dance music; INCE, we agreed, should write and broadcast the news so that we retained control of that; and the problem arose of a third person in the program. None of the Niseis who were broadcasting were suitable either because they were not available at that time of night or because we could not depend upon them to sabotage the program and not to betray what we were doing. Just prior to this incident a new girl had come to the accounting section of the broadcasting station. She was a California Nisei, and her name was Miss IVA TOGURI. She had been introduced to us, and we had all noticed her peculiarly rough deep voice and her very vigorous, almost masculine, style. I believe, though I cannot exactly recall the circumstances, that I was the first to suggest that Miss TOGURI represented the answer to our problem. We ascertained that she knew nothing about broadcasting and had never been on the air. This, combined with her masculine style and deep

aggressive voice, we felt would definitely preclude any possibility of her creating the homesick feeling which the Japanese Army were trying to foster.

"I approached Miss TOGURI, and after some demur she agreed to try the experiment. We left this until the actual evening of the first scheduled broadcast of what was to be called the 'Zero Hour'. As far as I can remember, the name, the 'Zero Hour' was already being used by REYES for the quarter-hour musical program of dance music which he had been broadcasting. To make quite sure that the program failed in its intended effect I selected the music and wrote the continuity for Miss TOGURI to announce. Over a period we built up a small library of records, nearly all by English composers, which we felt would have a minimum appeal to American forces in the Pacific. The program, therefore, consisted of a group of records introduced by IVA TOGURI, who took the name of 'ANN', as A N N was the abbreviation for announcer on the script. This was followed by news which was written and broadcast by INCE—followed by music—followed by what was called 'News from the Home Front', which was news of internal happenings in America supplied and written by one of several of the Niseis in the English-speaking section. I recall that there was some discussion between INCE, REYES and myself with regard to this particular section of the program. As nearly as I can remember I declined to handle it as I was very fully occupied with news commentaries and invariably had to write the musical introductions for Miss TOGURI at the last minute. I believe, though I'm not certain about this, that INCE, who was handling the news side of the program, declined to handle the 'News from the Home Front'. My impression is that he did this through an unwillingness to collect news items which might serve the Japanese purpose. I know that on the air he paid particular attention to these items, using his skill as an announcer to render them as nearly ineffective as possible. I cannot at this stage recall whether this 'News from the Home Front' was a part of the original 'Zero Hour' or not.

"After some weeks we were told that the 'Zero Hour' was causing comment in America. We got no details until we were shown a news item which, as far as I can recall, was an interview by a press representative with various members of the armed forces in the Pacific. In this news item the girl referred to was credited with statements which quite definitely did not come from the 'Zero Hour'. This was in either March or April, 1944. There was some discussion at the time between INCE, myself, Miss TOGURI and GEORGE NAKAMOTO, and I think one or two others, as to whom

this news item was referring to, as four-fifths of the statements credited to the girl by the reporter had not been broadcast by Miss TOGURI nor to the best of my knowledge by anybody else from Radio Tokyo. I recall that we discussed this peculiar problem at Camp Bunka, and Major Cox of the U. S. Army Air Force, who had been shot down over Rabaul, told us that he personally, while in New Guinea, had heard announcements of the sort referred to by the newspaper reporter. For example, announcements commiserating with the troops and warning them that Japanese planes would be over at such and such a time. Major COX was shot down before the 'Zero Hour' even started, so we had still further reason to believe that in ordering the 'Zero Hour' from Radio Tokyo, the Army was trying to develop something which had already been operating from some station in the south.

"My connection with the 'Zero Hour' ended with my collapse in June, 1944, and what took place in the program during the last twelve months of the war I am unable to say as I was not connected with it in any way nor did I ever hear it. Major INCE left the broadcasting station and ceased to have any connection with the 'Zero Hour' some weeks before my collapse in June, 1944.

"The aforesaid statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ CHARLES H. COUSENS,
Major, Australian Imperial Forces

"Subscribed and witnessed at
Yokohama, Japan:

DATE: 25 October 1945

WITNESSES:

(sgd) GEORGE S. GUYSI CIC Met. Unit #80, APO 500
(sgd) CHARLES E. ERNST CIC Met. Unit #80, APO 500"

WALLACE ELWELL INCE, aka Ted Ince

The following statement was obtained by CIC, and the

original statement is retained by the 441st CIC Detachment, Tokyo, Japan:

"AFFIDAVIT

"City of Yokohama

"Prefecture of Kanagawa

"I, WALLACE E. INCE, 0-890047, Major, Infantry, United States Army, having been first duly sworn, do affirm and declare that:

"I first met IVA TOGURI in the summer of 1943. At that time she was employed in the business office of Radio Tokyo.

"GEORGE NAKAMOTO (GEORGE MITSUSHIO) acting head of the English Section informed Major CHARLES COUSENS, Australian prisoner of war, 3rd Lt. NORMAN REYES, Filipino prisoner of war and myself that the 'Zero Hour' was to be expanded to an hour and a quarter. At that time Lt. REYES was conducting a twenty minute program of popular recordings which was known as the 'Zero Hour'.

"The proposed expanded broadcast was to include news, commentaries, and prisoner of war messages directed to Australia, in addition to the musical features. The general purpose of the program had previously been stated as an effort to break down morale among Allied troops in the Pacific area.

"IVA TOGURI was given the additional work of reading prepared introductions to the musical numbers on this broadcast which was still known as the 'Zero Hour'. During discussions as to her ability I stated that she had a harsh unpleasant voice unsuited to radio work in addition to her lack of broadcasting experience. However the Japanese decided that she would be used.

"TOGURI read the introductions to some three to eight musical selections during the broadcast period. In the beginning she introduced herself as 'ANN' — taking the abbreviation for 'Announcer' which was typed on the scripts before each announcement. Later this name was incorporated in the scripts which Major COUSENS was writing and eventually was expanded to 'Orphan Annie'.

"I was connected with the 'Zero Hour' from the inception of the expanded program until about February 1944 and

during this time I heard her say nothing that could be considered as detrimental to the prosecution of the war by the Allied Forces.

"I have talked to American officers who were taken prisoner by the Japanese. These officers told me that a female announcer whom they dubbed 'TOKYO ROSE' had repeatedly taunted the American forces in the Pacific area with threats of specific bombing missions by Japanese planes, and other items of military import such as naming specific units or mentions of the movements of specific Allied units. I am certain that no such statements were made by TOGURI on the 'Zero Hour' prior to February 1944. To my knowledge this was the only broadcast she was connected with."

"TOGURI's position at Radio Tokyo was only a part time job. She told me she had to take it as her salary from Domei News Agency was not sufficient to support herself. During the winter of 1943 she quit her position at Domei to accept a better position with the Danish Legation. She told me that she was subjected to much criticism at Domei for being so American in mannerism and thought. She also said that the hours would be easier for her and the strain of maintaining two positions would be lessened.

"During the time I was at Radio Tokyo I saw TOGURI do many things which were of help to the prisoners of war working there. She furnished us a constant supply of news items while employed at Domei and after she left there this service was continued by her fiance, EMIL D'AQUINO, a Portuguese also employed at Domei. On several occasions she gave us food from her meager rations. During the several months that COUSENS was ill in a Tokyo hospital she visited him on a number of occasions although she was warned by the Japanese not to do so. On each of these visits she took him food, cooking utensils and cigarettes in a sincere effort to help him recover his health. At all times she was most sympathetic, denouncing the Japanese for their conduct toward the prisoners of war.

"Further affiant sayeth not.

/s/ WALLACE E. INGE
Major, Inf., USA

"Subscribed and sworn to before me at Yokohama, Japan, this 8th day of January, 1946.

/s/ J. W. SCHOONOVER
1st Lt., Cav."

Major INCE is presently attached to the 9026th Technical Service Unit, Headquarters Detachment, Camp Stoneman, California, and furnished the following statement to Bureau Agents:

"Camp Stoneman,
Pittsburg, Calif.
December 19, 1947

"I, Major WALLACE E. INCE, hereby make the following voluntary statement to WILLIAM C. HAY and GEORGE W. SMITH, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me, and I understand I am not required to make any statement. I make this statement knowing it may be used in a court of law.

"I was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese at Corregidor, P. I. on May 16, 1942. I was taken to Tokyo in October 1942, for the purpose of broadcasting, having had experience in that type of work.

"In March or April, 1943, the 'Zero Hour' program was started on Radio Tokyo. Major CHARLES COUSENS, Lt. NORMAN REYES, and myself were to write and broadcast this program. The purpose of the program was announced by the Japanese to 'break down morale among allied troops'.

"In July or August, 1943, IVA TOGURI, an employee of Radio Tokyo, was introduced to COUSENS and myself. COUSENS was in favor of using her for voice introductions to a musical section of the period. I was not.

"COUSENS wrote these musical introductions with comments for her, with the exception of several occasions on which he was physically incapacitated. There were several occasions where I was called upon to write the record introductions and I believe REYES also upon occasion wrote some of her comments.

"She introduced herself and made her closing signature as 'ORPHAN ANN' or simply 'ANN'. I believe that she so identified herself on all broadcasts made.

"The broadcasts were made, with few exceptions,

from a studio with a turn-table and separate announcer's table in direct connection with the technician's control booth. During these broadcasts, I was either at the control table, where I could hear her actual voice, or in the control booth, where I could hear her over the monitor speaker.

"During this period TOGURI made no statements over the 'Zero Hour' which contained factual or implied information of an intelligence or operational nature.

"Upon occasion, certain phrases were injected into scripts, to which I took exception. I cannot say from positive knowledge that they were inserted by the Japanese in supervisory capacities nor can I state positively that they were or were not broadcast. I do not believe that anything of an objectionable nature was written for this period by COUSENS. Examples of these certain phrases include such statements as 'the forgotten men of the Pacific' and 'relax a bit and listen to this'. I am not able to state definitely that TOGURI read this material over the air.

"In the latter part of April, 1944, the military authorities severed my connections with the 'Zero Hour' and Radio Tokyo. Subsequent to April, 1944, I have no personal knowledge of IVA TOGURI or her actions. I have never heard TOGURI make any statement of a derogatory nature against the United States or the war effort of the United States, to the best of my recollection. Her statements to me were definitely in favor of the war effort of the United States.

"I have read the above statement, consisting of this and two other pages. It is true to the best of my recollection.

/s/ WALLACE E. INCE 890047
Major TC (Inf)

"Witnesses:

"WILLIAM C. MAY, Special Agent FBI 12/19/47
GEORGE W. SMITH, Special Agent, FBI"

INCE stated that his own activities at Radio Tokyo had been subject of an investigation by the Army, and that he had been cleared.

He never heard TOGURI broadcast any statements regarding U. S. troop movements or other intelligence information of this type attributed to the subject.

Major INCE stated that IVA TOGURI had been an office employee at Radio Tokyo prior to her broadcasting activities. She apparently did not receive much pay, as she took a job at the Danish Consulate to make enough money to live on.

The informant related that the scripts for the broadcasts were made in 18 copies, and various copies went to different Japanese department heads and supervisors to be edited before going on the air. He said, however, that few changes were made in the scripts and they usually went on the air as they had been originally written. He said that occasionally the Japanese would hand him a script of a news release from the Imperial headquarters; these were not subject to any change. COUSENS and he were both forced to read these on the air, and they always prefaced them with "This is a release from the Japanese high command" or some such identification, because they wanted the Allied soldiers to know the source.

The informant was unable to recall any specific information regarding broadcast material which might have been intended to break down the morale of the US troops by making them homesick, particularly such material as "Don't you wish you were back home walking down Wilshire Boulevard?" etc. He had never heard TOGURI read any such material on the air. However, he said he did vaguely recall such a phrase as "The Forgotten Men of the Pacific" in some script, but he had not written any such material himself, and he could not recall that any such material had been on the "Zero Hour".

Major INCE advised that all the workers at Radio Tokyo were under various degrees of control by the Japs. He did not know whether TOGURI would have been free to quit her broadcasting if she so desired, as there was some kind of employment control. The broadcasters were unable to read anything on the air which had not been approved by the Japs, and they were not allowed to deviate from the prepared scripts.

Major INCE advised that one GEORGE NAKAMOTO, who had at one time been employed by a Japanese newspaper in Los Angeles, California, was a liaison man between the Japanese authorities and the prisoners on the broadcasts. NAKAMOTO brought them instructions from the higher authorities, and the informant believed that NAKAMOTO might have "watered down" some of the orders to make it easier on them, as he seemed to be sympathetic. He

thought that NAKAMOTO might be in a position to furnish further valuable information in this case, and he was still working in Radio Tokyo as late as 1946 and may still be there. NAKAMOTO is married to a Japanese girl and his Japanese name is MITSUSHIO, while NAKAMOTO is his American name.

Regarding the motives of IVA TOGURI and her loyalty to the United States, Major INCE advised that he was unable to state that she had ever been disloyal, to his knowledge. When she went to work at the Danish Consulate, she came into possession of news which INCE and COUSENS would never have learned. But she came to them with news of American advances and was quite happy about them and always appeared to be in sympathy with the Allied war effort, and appeared to believe in the ultimate success of the Americans over the Japanese.

Major INCE was, of course, unable to state that TOGURI had never said or done anything detrimental to the U. S. war effort, but if she had, such activities had not come to his attention. He stated very definitely that he would be able to identify a recording of TOGURI's voice, and he would be glad to do so if given the opportunity. Also he would be able to tell from the type of material whether a recording was of the 'Zero Hour' or some other program.

Major INCE advised that since he was unable to get along with the Japs in control of the station, he was removed from Radio Tokyo in April 1944, and knew nothing of TOGURI's broadcasting activities since that time. However, he did learn that TOGURI had married a Portuguese, D'AQUINO. He had had some contact with D'AQUINO and had heard D'AQUINO express pro-American sympathies.

NORMAN REYES

The original of the following statement is in possession of the 441st CIC Detachment, Tokyo, Japan. Information has been received that REYES is presently in the United States and efforts are being made at the present time to have him interviewed. The following is the statement made by REYES to the Army:

"AFFIDAVIT

"I, NORMAN REYES, 2nd Lieutenant, Philippine Army, age 24, residing at 1258 Oroquieta St., Manila, having been first duly sworn on oath, do depose and say:

"I first met IVA TOGURI in the early part of October 1943. She was brought into the studio of Radio Tokyo by the Bureau of Information where she had been employed as a stenographer. It had been decided to expand the 'Zero Hour' program and the Bureau was seeking a girl with charm and personality, the purpose being to initiate a soothing, relaxing touch to the program whereby the troops in the South Pacific might be lulled into a receptive mood for Japanese propaganda efforts which would be inserted into the latter part of the program. I think IKEDA of the Bureau of Information was the one who finally selected IVA TOGURI for the part.

"So far as I am aware, TOGURI was not given a voice test. She simply appeared as a member of the 'Zero Hour' staff the first part of October 1943 and made her first broadcast during the latter part of the same month.

"The 'Zero Hour' was presented over the radio between six and seven o'clock in the evening, seven times a week, and, lasted until the surrender of the Japanese in August 1945. IVA TOGURI went on the air immediately following the news broadcast which opened the program, and was on for, sometimes fifteen minutes, sometimes a half-hour. She broadcast her introduction, the continuity between musical numbers, and miscellaneous information about the recording to be played, including the name of the author and the band, and the popularity which had been achieved by the tune.

"The brunt of writing the scripts which TOGURI used was borne by Major CHARLES COUSENS, Australian Army. When COUSENS was indisposed, WALLACE E. INCE, a Captain in the American Army and I substituted. This procedure, however, lasted until about late spring 1944, when COUSENS and INCE were transferred to another program emanating from Camp Bunka, and ceased activities on the 'Zero Hour'. From that time forward, TOGURI wrote most of her own material, attempting at all times, to imitate the style which had been set for her by COUSENS.

"TOGURI frequently came to me for advice relative to her scripts. She would seek assistance in the selections of musical numbers, suggestions as to what type of delivery would be appropriate for specific pieces and new and various ways of introducing numbers. She often asked me to aid in removing from her

scripts, propaganda items which the Japanese constantly inserted, such as suggestions to the GIs that it was a 'hell of a life in a fox-hole', or that they did not know why this war had been started, or a query as to whether they 'regretted having gone to war'.

"TOGURI definitely did not relish her job. She did not wish to become a part of the things which the Japanese were constantly attempting to insert into the program. She was unpopular with the Japanese who inserted their ideological warfare into her scripts because she discouraged such attempts in every way possible. I have often heard her state that she wanted to 'quit'. In addition, she was worried about the possible consequences, as she stated several times that she felt she would have to answer in taking part in broadcasting programs which were unpopular with Americans.

"I recall that Major TSUNEISHI once called TOGURI 'TOKYO ROSE' and we in the office sometimes called her by that name, in a joking manner, but she was not known by that name in Japan until after broadcasts were received indicating that American sources had 'dubbed' her with the name 'TOKYO ROSE'. Whenever we called her 'TOKYO ROSE', she did not take kindly to the appellation. As a matter of fact she resented being called that.

"Others who broadcasted on the 'Zero Hour' included MIYEKO FURUYA. She appeared on the program during the approximate period February through May 1945. She acted in the capacity of pro tem mistress of ceremonies, presented her musical numbers, acted in skits which appeared on the program, and, was the one who substituted the most for TOGURI when she was indisposed.

"MARY ISHII was another girl who appeared on the program. Her activities on the program were confined to the period including June and July 1945, when the musical part of the program was divided into swing and languid sections. She handled the languid section, said very little, usually two or three lines, and was concerned mostly with the music and the recording itself. On Sunday evenings, MARY ISHII handled a classical program for the 'Zero Hour'. She wrote the scripts for this Sunday program herself, usually limiting the script's contents to facts concerning the life of the composer and the composition itself.

"I have no recollection that RUTH HAYAKAWA ever participated in the 'Zero Hour' while I was connected with the

program. I don't think it likely that she did.

"Further affiant sayeth not.

/s/ NORMAN REYES

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December 1945, at Manila, Philippines.

/s/ HORACE G. HARDY
1st Lt. CMP
Summary Ct Officer

"WITNESSES:

"/s/ A. R. MARTIN - Special Agent CIC
"/s/ MILTON H. BELINKIE - Special Agent CIC"

VIII. INTERVIEWS OF TOGURI

Following the cessation of hostilities, newspapermen were admitted to Japan, and because the subject had received so much publicity at Radio Tokyo she was interviewed by newspapermen. One of the interviews was attended by a number of newspapermen. However, two separate interviews were given. One was on September 3, 1945, by CLARK LEE and HARRY T. BRUNDIDGE. During this interview LEE took notes and still has them in his possession.

From time to time the story has come out that TOGURI was offered $2,000 by newspaper correspondents for an exclusive story. FRANK MORRISON, International News Service, told CIC Agents that LEE and BRUNDIDGE had interviewed TOGURI and entered into a contract with her giving Cosmopolitan Magazine exclusive rights to a story for $2,000. The contract was allegedly signed by TOGURI a few days later when she gave an interview to another correspondent. No consideration was ever paid to TOGURI.

It was also ascertained that LEE and BRUNDIDGE upon reconsidering and receiving advice from their home office felt that it would not reflect creditably upon their employer and his publication if they paid

money to a person who might subsequently be prosecuted for treason. They sought a way to cause TOGURI to breach the contract and did so by convincing her that the story was too big for any one newspaper, and arranged for a "Stars and Stripes" reporter to get the story, thereby voiding the contract.

CLARK LEE
c/o HARRY T. BRANDIDGE

TOGURI furnished LEE with considerable background information concerning herself and family. She told of her coming to Japan, of having attended the School of Japanese Culture to study Japanese, and receiving private instruction daily. She told LEE she was asked by the police why she had never taken out citizenship papers. She advised that it was never her intention to do so. She told the police there was no sense in signing a piece of paper if her heart was not in the motivating force behind the act. The police accepted her viewpoint and did not question her further. She subsequently left the home of her relatives and moved to a boarding house and became employed in July 1942 by Domei. From Domei she received 130 yen a month, and her tuition at the school was 100 yen a month, so in July 1943, she quit school.

In August 1943, she learned that Radio Tokyo was looking for employees and she applied through a friend. For a period of two months she did typing in the Business Office, correcting bad English or grammatical errors in the script. In November 1943, she was given a voice test by two Allied prisoners of war, WALLACE and COUSENS. WALLACE was known as TED INCE, and his full name was WALLACE ELWELL INCE. When she started the work she was told by INCE that she was to "entertain the boys". After a while TOGURI understood that what they wanted was to induce some sort of homesickness among the boys and to make them unhappy about "sitting there in the mud". She would always tell them to leave their rifle cleaning and listen to the music. According to LEE, she told him that she would imagine the soldiers sitting in the jungles, sitting under the tropic sun and swatting flies. Then she would play cooling music.

According to LEE, TOGURI told him that after she had been on the program about a month she found out from Domei News Agency that she had been called TOKYO ROSE, although the name TOKYO ROSE was never used on the program.

She said that in the summer of 1944, after the loss of Saipan, COUSENS had heart trouble and went to the hospital, and after that she started writing her own scripts, following his style. INCE continued for

a short time longer but was put in prison for trouble with the radio station.

In October 1944, the Japanese Government claimed to have sunk the American Fleet off Formosa, and they sent a Japanese Major from GHQ and directed her to say, "You fellows are all without ships. What are you going to do about getting them home now. Orphans of the Pacific, you really are orphans now". About every day for the last one-half year of the war this Japanese Major, who spoke English, came to TOGURI and told her to slant that day's script. TOGURI told LEE that her idea was to emphasize the discomfort and homesickness of a soldier's life but not to antagonize them.

She stated that her last program was on August 13, 1945, and that after that she had burned her scripts. She had found out on August 8, 1945, that the Japanese Government was entering into a peace negotiation with the Allies.

She told LEE that on April 19, 1945, she married PHILIP D'AQUINO, a Portuguese citizen born in Japan, of a Japanese mother, who had been employed by Domei since 1942. She told LEE she had no feeling of being a traitor, although she could not say that she did not give any thought to the fact that she might get into trouble. She said her husband warned her to quit. She had often given thought to the fact that COUSENS, REYES and herself were in the same situation. There were times when she thought she was doing wrong but felt instead that she was providing as much fun as propaganda. TOGURI admitted that she tried to undermine the morale of the U. S. Armed Forces. She admitted stating, "What is your wife doing tonight do you suppose," answering, "Out with some other guy, of course". She would say the same thing about the sweethearts.

HARRY T. BRUNDIDGE - Associate Editor
Cosmopolitan Magazine
Hearst Building
959 Eighth Avenue
New York, New York

BRUNDIDGE confirmed all of the information taken from the notes of CLARK LEE. According to BRUNDIDGE, a signed statement was obtained from TOGURI by BRUNDIDGE and LEE, setting forth all of her activities on Radio Tokyo, and admitting that she was the one and only TOKYO ROSE, and that she was guilty of treason. According to BRUNDIDGE, this statement was stolen from him in Tokyo.

There appears to be some confusion as to how extensive this statement was, and it appears from the interview of LEE that the statement

by TOGURI was merely the fact that she was the one and only TOKYO ROSE. It does not appear that her entire story to LEE and BRUNDIDGE was committed to writing, whereas, in the interview with BRUNDIDGE it would appear that her entire interview was committed to writing.

JAMES J. KEENEY
1915 West Ruscomb Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

KEENEY was former correspondent for "Yank" Magazine in Tokyo. He told of the previous interview of TOGURI by LEE and BRUNDIDGE, and also the contract which they made with her and subsequently voided.

On September 3 or September 4, 1945, KEENEY, in company with a DALE KRAMER, another correspondent from "Yank", interviewed TOGURI at her home in Tokyo. This was done through first locating her husband, PHILIP D'AQUINO, a linotype operator for Domei. She furnished them with general information concerning her background and the purpose of her trip to Japan.

According to KEENEY, the subject admitted introducing her program to the American Armed Forces with the phrase, "This is your little ORPHAN ANNIE, your favorite enemy".

On the following day, KEENEY and KRAMER induced her to accompany them to the Bund Hotel in Yokohama, where an interview was set up with several hundred newspaper correspondents and photographers. TOGURI denied anything treasonous, although she admitted using the phrase, "This is your little enemy".

DALE KRAMER
63 West Eleventh Street
New York, New York

KRAMER was in company with KEENEY, as stated above, and KRAMER took notes and still has them in his possession. TOGURI furnished KRAMER with background information which is previously recorded, admitting her affiliation on the "Zero Hour" with three prisoners of war, namely:

[redacted]

COUSENS, INCE and REYES. Subject admitted to KRAMER that she thought she was TOKYO ROSE, due to the fact that she was the only one who continually broadcast, and also because she received publicity in the Japanese newspapers. She admitted that on her broadcasts she referred to herself as "ORPHAN ANN".

KRAMER heard the subject on the air several times but could not identify her voice.

SOUND MOTION PICTURE INTERVIEW OF TOGURI BY U. S. NAVY:

VAUGHN PAUL
7254 Hollywood Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

PAUL was in charge of a motion picture sound group which on September 5, 1945, took sound motion pictures of subject in Tokyo. At first an attempt was made to take the picture in the form of a story, but this was found to be impractical, and they finally shot the pictures in the form of an interview in which the subject, TOGURI, was interviewed by Lieutenant VAUGHN PAUL, USN.

800 feet of 35 mm. motion picture sound film reflecting this interview was obtained from Lieutenant Commander AIKEN, Photographic Science Laboratory, Anacostia Naval Air Station, Washington, D. C., and is presently in the possession of the Los Angeles Office.

The picture was shot by the SS MITCHELL Sound Crew No. 26; Cameraman, THOMAS; Sound man, CRAGNEY; Microphone, HUNTER; and commentator, VAUGHN PAUL. The picture was prepared, and the statements by the subject were not spontaneous. She admitted she was TOKYO ROSE, and that she broadcast on Radio Tokyo. She never mentioned the "Zero Hour" nor did she identify herself as TOGURI. However, she did say that she was "ORPHAN ANNIE".

IX. SIGNED STATEMENT OF TOGURI

The subject was interviewed by Special Agent FREDERICK G. TILLMAN in Tokyo, Japan, on April 30, 1946, at which time she gave the following signed statement, the original of which is maintained in the Los Angeles Field Office:

"Tokyo, Japan
April 30, 1946

"I, IVA IKUKO TOGURI (Mrs. Philip Jairus d'Aquino), make the following voluntary statement to F. G. TILLMAN whom I know to be a Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, knowing that it may be used in a subsequent criminal proceeding against me.

"I was born on July 4, 1916 at Los Angeles, California, of alien parents, JUN and FUMI IIMURO TOGURI, who were born in the Yamanashi Prefecture, Japan and emigrated to the United States in 1899 and 1913. I lived in Los Angeles, Calexico and San Diego, California with my parents and was graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles in June, 1941 with a degree of Bachelor of Science.

"My parents were advised that my mother's sister, SHIZU HATTORI, residing in Tokyo, Japan, was sick and wanted my mother to visit her. As my mother had been ill for several years and as I was through school and not employed and for the further reason that I wanted to see Japan my family sent me to care for her. My father made all the preparations for my trip but he was unable to get a passport for me. I do not know why he could not and I made no effort to get one myself. I did get a certificate of identification from the Immigration Service at San Pedro or Wilmington, California. This certificate provided that I should return within six months from the date of issue, July 5, 1941.

"I sailed from San Pedro, California on July 5, 1941 on the 'Arabia Maru' a ship of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha line and arrived in Yokohama, Japan on July 24, 1941. After clearing with the Japanese authorities, I went to the home of my uncle, MAKAJI HATTORI, 825 Unane Machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, Japan. I lived with them until June, 1942, paying them for my room and board until that expense together with transportation to and from a language school became too expensive. I then moved to Shiba-ku to be near the school.

"In August 1941, when I received my residence permit from the Japanese police, I was instructed by them to go to the American Consulate and register. I called at the Consulate office in the American Embassy compound for this purpose. The consular representative I talked to suggested that I apply for a passport. I

left my birth certificate with him and called periodically to find if the passport had been issued until about October, 1941. At that time they told me that they would advise me when they received word from Washington about the passport.

"I became nervous after hearing of the HULL-NOMURA-KURUSU talks in Washington and in the latter part of November, 1941, I called my father in Los Angeles by Long Distance telephone. I asked him how the situation looked but he could not tell me how dangerous the situation was. He told me to see as much of Japan as I could as I had spent the money to come here but if I thought it dangerous to stay, to come home. A few days later I received a cable from him telling me to hurry home. I knew that a ship, the 'Tatsuta Maru' was sailing the next day, December 2, 1941 and I went to the American Embassy immediately with my cousin, RINKO HATTORI, now deceased, to secure their approval to leave as I had no passport and as my birth certificate had been sent to the State Department. I was given a letter stating I had applied for a passport and that they had my birth certificate. I was also advised to go to the school I had been attending, the Japanese Language and Culture School (Nichigo Bunka Gakko), and get a certificate of attendance to facilitate my admission to the United States.

"At my request, my uncle telephoned the NYK lines for a ticket and he was advised of the papers I would need, including clearance papers from the Finance Ministry. My uncle called for this permit which would allow me to take back the remainder of the money I brought with me. This would take three or four days, and as the ticket could not be sold without the Japanese Government financial clearance, thus I could not get on this ship.

"I continued my studies at the language school in Shiba Park, Tokyo, until December, 1942, residing at Tamura-cho 4, Chome 6, Shiba Park. I worked as a part-time typist for the school until July, 1942. Then a student, a Mr. NAKANO, who worked at Domei Tsushin Sha, took me there and introduced me to IAN MUTSU, an Eurasian now Count MUTSU. MUTSU gave me a job and I worked there from July, 1942 until December, 1943. My duties there were monitoring news broadcasts in English from BBC, ABC (Australia), KGEI and stations at New Delhi and Chungking. I made notes and prepared translations which I delivered by messenger to the Overseas News Department of Domei headed by MUTSU. I am not a stenographer and did not take down the broadcasts verbatim. My hours were from

5:30 to 10:00 p.m. or 5:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. and my salary was 130 yen per month. I do not know what disposition was made of my work and I made no comment upon, or evaluation of, the news I received.

"Early in 1942, I saw a notice in the Tokyo papers advising American citizens who wished to return to the United States to make application at the Swiss Legation. I made such an application at the Legation but as I had only the letter from the American Embassy and my Certificate of Identification and not a passport, the Swiss official told me there was little chance that I would be evacuated on the first repatriation ship. In September, 1942, the Swiss Legation sent me a letter telling of a second repatriation ship. At the legation I was advised that the passage from Japan to Goa, Portuguese India, would be free but that passage to New York on the Gripsholm would require about $425 which I had to have before departure or when I reached New York. I talked the matter over with my uncle. He did not have the money to give me and I was afraid my parents would not have the money because of the evacuation from the West Coast. I knew I had real estate in Los Angeles of the approximate value of $2000 and that my father had a grocery and produce store in Los Angeles. I did not feel like asking my parents, my brother or either of my two sisters to give me the passage money because of the evacuation from California. My uncle, HANAJI HATTORI, advised me to stay in Japan and not put my parents to the added expense. I then had no further contact with the Swiss officials for repatriation or otherwise.

"The day following my decision to stay in Japan, I called at the Shiba Ward Police Station and informed them that I was not going to be repatriated to the United States. They noted this in their records and informed me that I would be treated as a foreigner; that I would have to have my residence permit validated every six months and that I could not leave Tokyo without a travelling permit. The police called at irregular intervals inquiring if I was still an American citizen and suggesting that I become a Japanese citizen. I was never jailed or ill-treated by the Japanese police.

"Many of the Nisei, that is, American-born Japanese, in Japan, were employed either at Domei Tsushin Sha or Radio Tokyo because of their knowledge of the English language. My finances were low because of six weeks illness with beri-beri and I needed

another job. I found, through these Nisei, and at the suggestion of ED KUROISHI, a Nisei working at Domei, a typists job in the business office of Radio Tokyo. I obtained this job after a competitive typing test, commencing work in August, 1943 at a salary of 100 yen per month. This was in addition to my salary of 130 yen at Domei. I worked under a Mr. TAKANO, who was in charge of the business office and typed material for broadcasting over Radio Tokyo (JOAK), lists of Allied army personnel and the like, in English. There was no connection between my employment at Radio Tokyo and Domei.

"In the middle of November, 1943, GEORGE NAKAMOTO, who is also known to me as GEORGE MITSUSHIO, the program director at Radio Tokyo, told me of their plan for an hour and fifteen minute program to be beamed at Allied soldiers in the South Seas and asked me to take a voice test. He said it was going to be an entertainment program and that he would call me later. In about an hour he took me to Major CHARLES COUSENS, an Australian Army war prisoner and Captain TED INCE, an American war prisoner. These men, in the presence of GEORGE NODA, a Canadian-born Japanese who was a staff announcer, explained the program. Major COUSENS said the program would consist of prisoner of war messages, musical entertainment and news from the American home front as well as general news highlights to be beamed to Allied soldiers in the South Pacific. He said he would write the script and that the music would be chosen. I would only have to read what was written, that is, the introduction to the music and not news or commentaries. COUSENS said he chose me because he thought I had a Yankee personality. I think he talked over my selection with NAKAMOTO. I was then taken to a studio and took a voice test by reading an old radio script. COUSENS then said I would do and that he would coach me so I could send a cheerful voice over the radio. He told me to pretend that I was among the boys and speak as if I were talking directly to them. COUSENS asked me if I would like to put the entertainment across and I accepted the job because I thought I could entertain American soldiers that way. No pressure was put on me by COUSENS, INCE, the Japanese or other persons to force me to take the job and no one threatened me if I did not take the job or continue in it.

"I remained at the studio and went over the script and music with COUSENS and that evening I made my first broadcast. This was at 6 p.m. and in the middle of November, 1943. The script was written by Major COUSENS and the program was called the 'Zero Hour'. Previous to my appearance the program lasted twenty minutes

but beginning with my first broadcast it became an hour and fifteen minute program. I do not recall the contents of this broadcast but I did not feel that I was trying to destroy the morale of Allied soldiers because of Major COUSENS' claim that it was entertainment.

"Major COUSENS wrote the scripts for the program and selected the music until he became ill in the summer of 1944. He wrote these in long hand and I typed them, making five carbon copies. I do not know the distribution of the scripts other than that I turned them over to NAKAMOTO and used the original myself. I usually destroyed my copy of the script but on occasion I would take them home. After COUSENS became ill, I wrote the scripts, using COUSENS' old scripts as a guide and with the help of NORMAN REYES, a prisoner of war whom I understood was a Philippine Army officer. He was also the Filipino announcer at the radio station.

"The 'Zero Hour' was broadcast daily except Sunday from 6:00 p.m. until 7:15 p.m. It was arranged as follows: Prisoner of war messages from five to ten minutes; music introduced by me for about ten minutes; home-front news for five minutes; music introduced by me for about ten minutes again; general news highlights usually read by INCE; Jazz music introduced by REYES; news commentaries for about seven to ten minutes made by CHARLES YOSHII - these were recordings which he made in the afternoon; and a closing band number which I introduced. The home-front news was read either by REYES or INCE. The program continued substantially in the same manner until the spring of 1944 when I quit introducing the band number. It was later changed by the elimination of the band music.

"At the beginning of the program and throughout the existence of the program I was introduced as 'ORPHAN ANN', 'ORPHAN ANNIE', 'Your favorite enemy, ANN' and 'Your favorite playmate and enemy, ANN'. I had specific instructions from COUSENS to laugh when I said the word 'enemy'. I was told to be as cheerful and entertaining as possible and I tried to do so.

"About Christmas, 1943, COUSENS and INCE took me into their confidence and said that they were trying to make the program as entertaining as possible rather than propaganda. He told me never to think of it as propaganda. However, they never directly or positively told me that they were trying to defeat the Japanese purpose of the program. They said it was working like they wanted, that is, as entertainment for the Allied troops. They told

me they were trying to soften the news broadcasts and increase the number of POW broadcasts. They also told me that they were putting a double meaning in some of their broadcasts but I did not notice any broadcast which I would consider had a double meaning. But I did not of phrases.

"I never appeared on the radio on Sundays and after the spring of 1944, I did not appear on the Saturday broadcast of the 'Zero Hour'. RUTH HAYAKAWA, who once lived in Los Angeles, according to other people at Radio Tokyo, appeared on the radio between 6 and 7 p.m. on Sundays. This was not the 'Zero Hour'. In the summer of 1944, MIYEKO FURUYA (Mrs. KEN OKI) took my place on Saturdays, staying until the spring of 1945. I was ill from March until May, 1945, at which time MARY ISHII, a Eurasian, took my place. When I returned she was a regular member of the 'Zero Hour' program and remained so until the program went off the air in August, 1945. I never heard the broadcasts of these women and was not familiar with the scripts they used.

"I received no salary increase for my broadcasting work but in about August, 1944 my pay was raised to 150 yen because of the increase in living costs. The raise was general throughout the studios.

"I have been shown original scripts for March 7, 9, 10, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, April 10, 21, May 12 and February 22. I recognize them as 1944 scripts typed by me from longhand scripts written by Major COUSTS with portions pertaining to the band music typed by TED IKOI. I broadcast over Radio Tokyo all the parts indicated for 'ANN' on the dates indicated. These are scripts given to the military authorities by my husband, PHILIP D'AQUINO. I had previously brought these to my home from Radio Tokyo. I have initialed each one on April 30, 1946 in the presence of F. G. TILLMAN.

"In December, 1943, I was married to PHILIP JAMES d'AQUINO, a Japanese-Portuguese and a Portuguese citizen employed as a linotype operator by Domei Tsushin Sha. We were married in the Jesuit church at Sofia University, Tokyo and registered our marriage with the Portuguese Consul. He asked if I wished to become a Portuguese citizen and I told him I wanted to retain my American citizenship. He told me that by virtue of my marriage I possessed dual citizenship status, Portuguese and American and was

given a certificate stating that I was a Portuguese citizen. When I was young, probably in grade school, my mother caused me to be expatriated from my Japanese nationality through the Japanese Consul General at Los Angeles. I do not know the date of the expatriation certificate but I know that my loss of Japanese nationality appears on my family register (Koseki tohon) at the Honjo Ward Office, Tokyo. I consider myself an American citizen and have always registered in Japan as an American citizen. Japanese officials, during my stay in Japan, have treated me as an American, requiring residence and travel permits. However, no special restrictions were placed on me and I had no restrictions except in that these permits were required of me.

"In December, 1943, I resigned from Domei and obtained a position as file clerk and typist with the Danish Minister, LARS TILLITSE, which I held until his departure in July, 1945. My salary with him was 150 yen per month, an increase of 20 yen over my Domei salary. I also had better working conditions in the Danish Ministry. This position did not interfere with my employment by Radio Tokyo.

"I knew that the 'Zero Hour' was Japanese propaganda for the purpose of lowering the morale of the Allied Troops, being beamed to them, and showing sportsmanship on the part of the Japanese by sending out messages from prisoners of war. My purpose was to give the program a double meaning and thus reduce its effectiveness as a propaganda medium. I was almost convinced that I was defeating the purpose of the Japanese as Major COUSENS remarked that the efficiency set-up of Radio Tokyo was such that he could write scripts which had a double meaning. The Japanese did not check the scripts every day or make us record the program before it was broadcast. I did not feel that I was working against the interests of the United States. I did not pay much attention, during my employment at Radio Tokyo, to the Japanese aims of the program, except that I knew all of their programs were propaganda.

"I have read and initialed twelve pages of this statement and certify the contents to be true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ IVA IKUKO TOGURI
(Mrs. PHILIP J. d'AQUINO

(continued)

[redacted]

*Witness:

/s/ F. G. TILLMAN,
Special Agent, Federal
Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ LLOYD HUFFMAN,
ASN 35974528
T/4 495 MP Co.
Tokyo, Japan.*

X. DESCRIPTION

Name	IVA IKUKO TOGURI, with aliases: Mrs. Philip Jairus D'Aquino, Ann, Orphan Ann, Orphan Annie, Tokyo Rose
Date of birth	July 4, 1916
Place of birth	Los Angeles
Height	5'3
Weight	120
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Complexion	Yellow
Race	Japanese
Citizenship	USA
Residence	Resided in California from date of birth until July 5, 1941, when she sailed for Japan
Scars and marks	Large mole on upper lip under right nostril
Peculiarities	Talks out of right side of mouth
Education	All in California: Graduated UCLA 1940
Marital	Common-law wife of PHILIP JAIRUS D'AQUINO (In signed statement claims marriage to D'AQUINO in December 1943) (In motion picture interview claims marriage to D'AQUINO in June 1945
Children	None, but is pregnant
Relatives	Father, JUN TOGURI, born 3/25/82, Japan, AR #5768703; migrated to US 1899. Mother, FUMI TOGURI, born in Japan Brother, FRED KOICHIRO TOGURI, born 11/1/10, Japan, AR #5764270; migrated to U. S. in 1913; married - two children.

Sister, JUNE MIZUE TOGURI, bo[illegible] 11/8/19, Calexico, California;
Sister, INEZ HISAKO TOGURI, born 1/26/[illegible] Calexico.

Subject's father, brother and sister, INEZ, li[illegible] in Chicago, Illinois, and operate the Diamond Trading Company, 1012 North Park Street, Chicago. Sister, JUNE, operates the Wilmington Avenue Market, 11631 Wilmington Avenue, Los Angeles, and lives at the family home, 11630 Bandera Avenue, Los Angeles.

Photographs — The Bureau and Los Angeles are in possession of full-length and portrait photographs of subject which are excellent likenesses

-PENDING-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	1-27-48	1-13-48	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was.	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] regularly heard broadcasts by individual identifying herself as "LITTLE ORPHAN ANNIE" or "ORPHAN ANNIE" during 1944-45, while he was stationed in New Guinea and Manila. Believes he would be able to identify this individual by voice. [redacted] was also present at interview of IVA TOGURI in Yokohama during September, 1945. Did not hear TOGURI'S voice sufficiently at that time to state whether she is or is not identical with "ORPHAN ANNIE".

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Los Angeles, dated 1-7-48.

DETAILS: AT MACON, GEORGIA:

[redacted] advised that during the period bet February, 1944, and January, 1945, he was station-d at Base A, Southwest Pacific Theater, Milne Bay, New Guin and assisted in the publication of a small mimeographe newspaper known as the "Base A Star at Milne Bay". It his practice to monitor various radio broadcasts as a possible source of news and he listened regularly to broadcasts by the individual referred to by the servic at that base as "TOKYO ROSE". He stated that this ind invariably referred to herself on these broadcasts as ORPHAN ANNIE" or "ORPHAN ANNIE" and never referred to

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[redacted]

self as "TOKYO ROSE". Her program was known as the "Zero Hour", emanated from Station JOAK in Tokyo, (known as Radio Tokyo), and consisted mainly of recorded music interspersed with comments directed to American servicemen stationed in the Pacific. [redacted] was transferred from New Guinea to Manila in January, 1945, and continued to hear these broadcasts occasionally while stationed at Manila during the early part of 1945. He stated that he believes he would be able to identify "ORPHAN ANNIE" by voice inasmuch as he heard a large number of her broadcasts.

[redacted] further stated that he was one of the first correspondents to enter Japan after the Japanese surrender and was present at an interview of IVA TOGURI in Yokohama which occurred during the early part of September, 1945. This interview was conducted at the Bund Hotel in Yokohama by several correspondents, including DALE KRAMER, correspondent for "Yank", KNOX BERGER, and GEORGE BAKER. [redacted] did not recall the names of other correspondents present during the interview, but stated that DALE KRAMER did most of the questioning of TOGURI and that he, [redacted] was there mainly as an observer and did not take part in the questioning. He stated that TOGURI was kept at the New Grand Hotel in Yokohama for several days and then transferred to a nearby prison camp. He said that he did not hear TOGURI'S voice sufficiently on the occasion of this interview to state whether she is or is not identical with the individual who made broadcasts under the name of "ORPHAN ANNIE".

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PORTLAND, OREGON	1/26/48	12/9,10,11/47 1/2/48	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA DELAO TOGURI, WAS	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Several individuals advised they heard Tokyo Rose broadcast on numerous occasions and may be able to identify voice if heard recording of subject's voice. Radiomen assigned Portland Office could furnish no pertinent information concerning broadcasts. [redacted] believes can identify voice of Tokyo Rose.

-RUC-

REFERENCE: Bureau File [redacted]
Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 12/12/47.
Bureau teletype to all offices dated 12/4/47.
Bureau letter to Portland dated 1/2/48.

DETAILS: AT PORTLAND, OREGON:

[redacted] telephonically contac[illegible] the Portland Office and advised he felt capable of identifying the voice of Tokyo Rose.

[redacted] was interviewed and advised he had been a radio o[illegible] aboard the submarine [redacted] which operated off the coast of Japan. [illegible] stated he had heard the voice to whom the Americans referred to as Tokyo Rose about forty or fifty times. However, he didn't make any recordings, but he [illegible] believe he could identify the voice in the event he heard it again. He furt[illegible] stated were he to hear the subject's voice on a recording, he is positive he could tell whether or not it was the voice he had heard while aboard the submarine.

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[redacted]

On December 6, 1947, [redacted] of the University of Oregon Dental School telephonically contacted this office and advised he was a Lt. Colonel of the U. S. Army stationed at the Round Mountain Prisoner of War Camp near Brisbane, Australia, during the war and that he recalled that [redacted] who is now with the [redacted] was the [redacted] and it was his belief that [redacted] had two Army radio operators under his command who used to listen to Tokyo Rose all the time and that possibly one of them made a recording of some of the broadcasts.

[redacted] contacted [redacted] who advised the entire 41st Division used to listen to Tokyo Rose's broadcasts night after night while stationed in the jungle, but he was not aware of any of his boys recording her talks. He further pointed out he personally had heard her as much as anyone he knew, but he did not believe he would be able to identify her voice now that three years had passed.

The writer recontacted [redacted] who advised he would furnish no further information concerning the above subject.

On December 3, 1947, one [redacted] telephonically contacted this office and stated possibly he could identify th voice of Tokyo Rose.

The writer interviewed [redacted] who advised he had served aboard the battleship South Dakota off the coast of Japan, that between July 10 and August 15, 1945, he first heard the broadcast of Tokyo Rose and that he continued to hear them every morning thereafter. [redacted] stated that if he should hear subject speak he could definitely state whether or not it was the voice of the person he heard when serving on the battleship.

[redacted] who had advised this office that he had heard the voice of Tokyo Rose, was interviewed and he stated that while assigned to the 20th Construction Group of the Seabees on Woodlark Island he first heard the voice of Tokyo Rose between July 15 and 27 1943, and that he heard the broadcast almost daily thereafter. [redacted] was of the opinion that should he hear the subject's voice on a recording he could tell whether or not it was the voice he heard while on Woodlark Island.

[redacted] who regularly contacts this office with information concerning [redacted] again appear at the office on December 8, 1947, and advised that he served in the armed

[redacted]

forces in the Eastern Theatre and had heard Tokyo Rose on numerous occasions. [redacted]

As requested in referenced letter to the Director from Los Angeles, the following radio men connected with the Portland Office were interviewed, but all stated they either had not heard the broadcast or they didn't feel they could identify the voice:

[redacted]

AT EUGENE, OREGON:

Referenced Bureau letter dated January 2, 1948, forwarded a copy of a letter from [redacted] Eugene, Oregon, who advised he believed he coul identify Tokyo Rose.

[redacted] advised SA [redacted] that h had been a Sergeant in the 6th AAF Radio Squadron Mobile stationed near Calcu India, September, 1944, to March, 1946. He advised he usually listened to the broadcast featuring a woman known to the American soldiers as Tokyo Rose over that period although he was not assigned to monitoring. He advised he had distinguished about five different female voices on this program and had at one time heard all five on the same broadcast. He stated he believed he could identify the voice of the woman who made a majority of the broadcasts in the event he heard her voice again. He could not recall any name given by any of the women, although the one referred to by him as Tokyo Rose indicated she was well acquainted in the United States.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
[illegible]	1-30-43	1-12,17,19-43	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
[illegible], was.	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] photographer, [redacted] N. Y., [illegible] states he [illegible] subject in Tokyo, but that his [illegible] with her was "casual and did not pertain to her broadcasting activities". [redacted] states subject was interviewed or contacted by numerous newspaper men in Tokyo in the fall of 1945. [redacted] student, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., Army veteran, heard broadcasts of TOKYO ROSE two or three times weekly from 1-2,-44 to fall of 1944 at New Guinea and Philippines; stated he believes he can recognize her voice; has diary containing one direct quotation and several notes on other broadcasts. [redacted] stated J. [illegible], Japanese Naval Officer, of Fujisawa, Kanagawa, Japan, knew IVA D'AQUINO personally.

- RUC -

Reference: Bureau teletype to all SACS dated December 4, 1947.
Letter from Cleveland to Bureau dated December 31, 1947.
Letter from Los Angeles to Bureau dated January 7, 1948.

Details:

[illegible]:

[redacted] commercial photographer, [redacted] advised that while in the United States Army, he was a correspondent for "Yank"

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[redacted]

magazine, in which capacity he photographed the subject, "TOKYO ROSE" in Tokyo in the fall of 1945. [redacted] advised that any conversation he had with the subject was of a casual nature, pertaining to the taking of her picture, and had no bearing on her alleged propaganda activities.

He advised that [redacted] KRAMER, also a "Yank" correspondent, interviewed the subject in early September of 1945, the results of this interview being set forth in an article in the October 19, 1945, issue of "Yank". [redacted] stated that he understood subject had previously been interviewed at some length by [redacted] LEE, Hearst correspondent, who made a contact with the subject for her life story, but that LEE was forced to withdraw from the contract, inasmuch as his employer, Hearst, declined to publish the story. The results of these interviews with subject are set forth in his book, "One Last Look Around". [redacted] advised that KRAMER at the present time is a free lance writer for magazines such as "Salute" and the "Atlantic Monthly". He pointed out that a good many members of the press corps in Tokyo met or interviewed the subject, among them TOM HAND, of 622 West 114th Street, New York City, and HARRY [redacted], Associate Editor of Cosmopolitan Magazine.

[redacted] stated further that he had no scripts of any broadcasts made by the subject, and that it was his understanding that a Japanese, one SAJI MORIAMA, had written a number of her scripts. He stated that he had no information concerning movies reportedly made of the subject, and suggested that if any had been made, [redacted], or a[redacted] both of the United States Army Signal Corps Photographic Laboratory stationed in Tokyo at the time would no doubt have information concerning them.

AT SYRACUSE, NEW YORK:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (A) [redacted]

[redacted] student at Syracuse University, who resides at the David B. Hill House, 305-307 Waverly Avenue, while at school, and whose home address is [redacted] New York, gave the following information. As a technical sergeant, [redacted] he heard broadcasts of TOKYO ROSE from the time he landed in New Guinea on January 29, 1944, until the fall of 1944, while he was stationed in New Guinea and in the Philippines. He usually heard her broadcasts between 7 and 10 P.M. about two or three times a week, and believes he could recognize her voice. During the time he heard these broadcasts, he made several entries in a diary, which he still has in his possession, concerning the broadcasts. Entered under date of April 4, 1944, 10:30 P.M., he noted the following direct quotation:

[redacted]

"We wish to be good neighbors to you, just as soon as you stop your opposition of our liberating other nations."

He also made notations, though not direct quotations, to the effect that [illegible] said: "We are well aware your outfit is ready to make an attack on —— (naming certain positions)——. At other times, she frequently introduced her statements with a remark to the effect: Now for a little propaganda ——.

[redacted] stated that while he was in Japan, he met a Japanese Naval Officer, J. [illegible]URA, who told him his address was 2473 Augenuma, Fujisawa, Kanagawa, Japan. This Japanese, said [redacted], was attached to his company as an interpreter, and had told [redacted] he was a good friend of the family of IVA D'AQUINO, and would have taken [redacted] to the prison at Yokohama to meet her, had not [redacted] been shipped home. [redacted] suggested that perhaps if J. NAKAMURA could be located, NAKAMURA could give some information about IVA D'AQUINO.

[redacted] will be at his home from January 23 to February 8, 1948, after which time he will be at Syracuse University.

- RETURNED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

[redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE SHEET

No leads are being set out to interview individuals mentioned in this report, inasmuch as the Albany Office is not aware of the scope of the investigation already conducted in this case.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

PX FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHOENIX	1-29-48	1-23-48	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was.	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted], Phoenix, Arizona, informs he has no information concerning subject, better known as TOKYO ROSE. Furnishes information concerning AXIS SALLY, whom he claims is identical with MIDGE and MILDRED GILLIS.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file [redacted]
letter from Boston to Phoenix, 1-13-48

DETAILS:

Questioned concerning subject, who is better known as TOKYO ROSE, [redacted] stated that he did not listen to broadcasts originating in Japan, but spent most of his time listening to broadcasts from the European theater.

Questioned concerning AXIS SALLY, [redacted] stated that AXIS SALLY is one and the same with MIDGE or MILDRED GILLIS, and that it was his understanding she was originally from Portland, Maine. He states that he heard AXIS SALLY's broadcasts regularly from a Berlin station during the war and that broadcasts from this

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[redacted]

station would commence at 7 P.M. Eastern War Time and conclude at 1 A.M. Eastern War Time. From 7:00 P.M. until 9:00 P.M. he received the broadcast over the 31 and 41 meter bands, that from 9:00 P.M. until 1:00 A.M. the following morning everything came over the 41 meter band.

[redacted] stated that MIGE, the name by which he knew her best, had no regular time, but that normally she would broadcast once every night, and tha her broadcast would come on the second fifteen minute period of the hour. He stated that the first fifteen minutes of every hour was used for news and furnishing the names of five American prisoners of war. The second fifteen minutes of the hour was devoted to news commentators and the last half-hour was devoted to musical or dramatizations. [redacted] stated that MIGE did most of the interviews with the American GI's, and that she also gave medical reports concerning them. He recalls also that he heard her take part in a dramatization, however he is unable to recall any of the specific material that she broadcast.

In connection with the braodcasting of medical reports by MIGE, [redacted] stated that she would generally give the name of the GI, his Army serial number, and then his local home address in the United States. That in interv veterans she would always inquire as to their home address in the United Stat and inquire as to how they were being treated, whether they were well fed and and invariably she would refer to some prominent land mark in the town or cit claimed by the American prisoner of war as his home. [redacted] stated that MIGE seemed to be very familiar with nearly all of the large size cities and towns that prisoners of war mentioned.

[redacted] stated that he gathered from the prominent position that MIGE was given on broadcasts originating in Germany, she was once of the high-lights o the program. He stated that there was no question in his mind that he would be able to recognize her voice. He states that he made no recordings of any of her broadcasts.

RETURNED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES NY FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	2-3-48	12/4,9-13,22, 23,24,30/47; 1/5,22-24,27, 28/48	[redacted]
TITLE: IVA INUKO TOGURI, was: Tokyo Rose, Orphan Annie, Ann			CHARACTER OF CASE: TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] former AAF Lieutenant and [redacted] 883rd Bomb Squadron, on Saipan from 11/17/44 to 6/5/45, advised that TOKYO ROSE in broadcasts referred to and predicted impending Japanese aerial attacks on Saipan and referred to the B-29 project of the 73rd Bomb Wing on Saipan. Recalls her broadcasts predicting attacks which were verified and a specific threat of gas attack which had definite psychological effect on personnel. Further recalls TOKYO ROSE'S broadcasting names of missing AAF personnel and stating they would get others. Many times she referred to groups of the 73rd Bomb Wing in derogatory fashion, calling them "dogs" and "beasts" and alleging that they had missed their targets and had hit churches and orphanages. [redacted] also recalled a broadcast sometime after 12/10/44 heard by some officers, one of whom, upon hearing of capture of one of his friends and gathering from the inflection in TOKYO ROSE'S voice that he and others were being subjected to actions contrary to recognized rules of warfare, jumped forward in an attempt to attack radio. [redacted] believes he can identify voice of TOKYO ROSE,

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[redacted]

stating that to his knowledge during his stay on Saipan it was always the same female voice broadcasting which was identified by personnel as TOKYO ROSE. [redacted] among Army personnel which entered TOKYO in advance of U. S. Army, met "BUCKY" HARRIS, half Japanese, who offered to aid in locating TOKYO ROSE, stating he knew her well and had worked with her in preparing programs. HARRIS presently believed connected with public relations office of First Cavalry Division in Tokyo. Recalls meeting TOKYO ROSE through HARRY T. BRUNDIDGE, a correspondent who took [redacted] and a Lt. [redacted] to take photographs of subject. [redacted] has no recollection of interview other than exchange of greetings. Although [redacted] recalls broadcasts by TOKYO ROSE, he cannot presently state if voice on radio was identical with voice of girl he met through BRUNDIDGE in Tokyo. He does not believe the broadcasts adversely affected morale of U. S. troops. [redacted] recalls broadcasts of TOKYO ROSE but not positive he could identify voice. States it was always the same female voice. Recalls her dwelling on hardships of troops while boys at home were having it "soft." Does not believe it affected morale generally. Interviews of former armed forces personnel who communicated with New York Office set out.

P

REFERENCE:

Bureau File No. [redacted]
Bureau teletype 12/4/47.
Bureau letter 12/19/47.
Birmingham letter to Bureau, 12/19/47.
El Paso letter to San Francisco, 12/20/47.
Cleveland letter to Bureau, 12/31/47.
Washington Field letter to Pittsburgh, 1/5/48.
Los Angeles letter to Bureau, 1/27/48.

[redacted]

DETAILS: AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

[redacted] who is employed at [redacted] telephonically contactedthe New York Offic and offered to furnish information regarding the activities of TOKYO ROSE when he, [redacted] was [redacted] of a squadron of the U. S. Army Air Force whil at Saipan.

[redacted] was interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] and the writer. He advised that he had Army Serial Number [redacted] and attained the rank of [redacted] of the Air Force. He was [redacted] to the 883rd Bomb Squadron of the 500th Bomb Group, 73rd Bomb Wing. He furnished the following signed statement, the original of which is being forwarded to Los Angeles, the office of origin.

[redacted]

"

New York, New York
December 19, 1947

"

Statement of [redacted]

Present: Special Agent [redacted]
Special Agent [redacted]
Stenographer [redacted]

" I, [redacted], hereby make the following voluntary statement to [redacted] and [redacted] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to give this statement and I realize it may be used in a court of law.

"Questions by [redacted]

"Q: Did you serve in the military forces of the United States and what rank did you hold during the late war?

"A: I served in the military forces of the United States between the dates of September 18, 1942 and March 26, 1946. [redacted] As an officer, I was [redacted] of the 883rd Bomb Squadron, 500th Bomb Group, 73rd Bomb Wing. I was on Saipan on active duty with this organization from November 17, 1944 to June 5, 1945.

"Q: Did you listen to broadcasts on Saipan emanating from Radio Tokyo during which a female announcer known as 'Tokyo Rose' broadcast?

"A: It was our occasion subsequent to approximately November 22nd, to listen to Radio Tokyo at about 2:00 to 3:00 P.M. each afternoon. This was normally an informal gathering of officers in various states of dress. Actually it was our only relaxation during this period.

"Q: How frequently did you listen to the broadcasts of Tokyo Rose?

"A: I listened to the broadcasts of Tokyo Rose practically every day during a period of November 22nd, to and including about January 1. This was the interval of time during which we were subjected to various types of strafing and bombing raids around the clock. [redacted], I presumed it to be my duty to be current on any hints which she might indicate to us on Saipan.

[redacted]

"Q: Did Tokyo Rose in her broadcasts refer to impending aerial attacks on the part of the Japanese forces on the Island of Saipan.

"A: Yes. Tokyo Rose did refer to impending air raids against our forces on Saipan. It was her occasion to play a recording of "In the Valley", which I recall as associated with Methodist Church choral singing or service singing. As I recall, this was her definite identification to us that she would talk to us directly as an organization.

"Q: Do you mean that she referred to the 883rd Bomb Squadron by designation over the air?

"A: As I recall, she never referred to our particular organization as a squadron. However, our billeting area of the entire 73rd Wing was along the sea resembling somewhat of a valley. This is the fashion in which she identified our wing and our entire project on Saipan as the boys in the valley,

"Q: Did she always use the recording of "In the Valley" in connection with her broadcasts?

"A: Yes, she did use this recording at all times to identify our B-29 project on Saipan. However, during latter parts of her broadcast, she might refer to the organization extemporaneously without using this recording. However, it was a formal occasion that subsequent to this recording she definitely spoke to us as an organization.

"Q: Do you recall any specific instances in which Tokyo Rose referred to operations taken or to be taken by the Japanese forces against Saipan Island or your particular group?

"A: In and about the date subsequent to November 22, Tokyo Rose did mention that she would or the Japanese Armed Forces would pay us a visit at specific times during this bombardment period to January 1, 1945. It was our occasion in listening to her information to acknowledge these statements as truisms inasmuch as we were attacked almost within five hours of the time she would tell us. At first our small group of listeners regarded this entire program and predictions as humor. It was our occasion to laugh and joke and refer to Tokyo Rose as a crackpot, etc. However, since our strafing and bombing attacks by the Japanese Air Force were of such a precise nature consistent with her broadcasts, we became very serious and on edge relative to forthcoming attacks which she predicted. On one occasion, even though the entire organization in accord with Army instructions and combat orders was entirely prepared for gas, she did mention that we would be subjected that evening to a gas attack. This as

[redacted]

"I recalled, had a definite psycholo ical effect upon our personnel. [redacted] it was y occasion to convey this information immediately to the commandin officer. The reason for y concern at this time, was in view of the former attacks being practically on time following the time of her predictions. On this occasion, I conveyed the information to our [redacted] and also [redacted] e immediately alerted our command for such an attack and subsequently we received top secret information from higher echelon that this type of attack would transpire. This had an immediate effect upon all our personnel, necessitating fitting of gas masks, checking of gas equipment, checking of area gas alarms and all precautions relative to the attack. As I recall, the normal actions of the organization were upset but we were prepared and resolved for any type of attack. By this I mean that personnel who were regarded as normal in action against the enemy, had an appearance of inquisitiveness and the normal question in all buff sessions during the afternoon was "Do you think they will do it?" As I recall, I had more formal questions put to me that afternoon relative to this type of attack than during my period of service during combat. From this I drew the conclusion that our personnel was very much on edge and it necessitated my going to the commanding officer and making this fact known. However, the commanding officer was very much aware of the existing tension throughout the entire area and especially with certain of our personnel.

"Q: Do you recall the approximate period of time when the prediction of a ga attack was made by Tokyo Rose and the preparations to meet the gas attac were made by your group?

"A: I would say this time was the period between December 5, 1944 and Decemb 23, 1944.

"Q: ill you explain the actions of the personnel in your group following the announcement of Tokyo Rose that your area would be gassed with particular reference to the tension of the men as explained by you previously?

"A: As I recall, it was my duty to advise all personnel of formal actions during alerts and attacks if necessary to do so. On this day, we did post on the bulletin boards for all personnel, standard operating proced of the Armed Forces against this type attack. Also, I did advise person certain of the personnel who would be on assigned duty during this inter However, the other personnel who had no assigned duty subsequent to sundown, were very much perplexed as to what would be the best position

"them during such type of an attack. Many times the question was asked would the best place be in the caves or stay up in the area around our o fox holes. From this reaction of the personnel, I could conclude that our morale during a combat attack would not be normal, because of the forthcoming gas attack; personnel who I presumed to be hardened to comba duty seemed to indicate to me an extreme amount of anxiety.

"Q: How long would you say this tension among the personnel lasted?
"A: I would say this tension among the personnel lasted approximately two to three weeks.

"Q: You stated that prior predictions of Tokyo Rose relative to attacks had been verified. Do you recall the time or times when such predictions were verified?
"A: Approximately November 27, 1944, shortly after midnight, we were subject to low flying Japanese planes over our bivouac area. During that same day, at approximately 12 noon, we were subjected to our most severe atta As I recall, there were innumerable Japanese planes over our section of the island. Also, on November 29, 1944, in the early morning, we were subjected to a bombing attack. Then again, on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor, that is December 7th, we were subjected during an early morning hour to various types of Japanese aircraft at various levels or altitudes. During the Christmas week period, December 23, 25 and 26, we were subjected to various types of attack consisting of strafing, bombing. To the best of my recollection, all of these attacks were predicted by Tokyo Rose and transpired approximately 24 hours subsequent to her broadcasts.

"Q: Would there be any official record maintained by the Army of these attac to your knowledge?
"A: Yes. The dates of these attacks can be verified by referring to the Morning Report, W.D.A.G.O. Form #1, of the organizations on Saipan, whic reports are in the office of the Adjutant General in Washington.

"Q: Do you recall any instance where the broadcasts of Tokyo Rose visibly affected one or more of the personnel in your group?
"A: Yes. Sometime after December 10, 1944, we had the occasion to sit in a quonset hut listening to the radio on Tokyo Rose. As I remember, there were approximately 20 to 30 officers in various stages of dress assemble On this specific occasion, one officer was drinking a warm bottle of bee

[redacted]

"and was very much relaxed. However, Tokyo Rose mentioned certain perso of our wing by name, whom she stated were in Japanese hands as prisoners of war. From her inflection of voice, we definitely understood that th personnel were probably being subjected to actions of war fare not acknowledged by the Geneva Conference. At this moment, the young offic to my right, whose name I do not recall, jumped upon his feet and moved forward throwing a beer bottle at the radio and endeavored to attack the radio with his hands. He was immediately set upon by his friends a quieted. Thereupon, we turned the radio off. Later in the day, I was informed that he recalled one of the fellow's names who Tokyo Rose had said was a prisoner of war. Inasmuch as this prisoner of war was such a close associate to my friend, this was the reason for his actions at th time.

"Q: Can you recollect any of the statements made by Tokyo Rose in which she referred to the activity of members of your group on flying missions?

"A: To the best of my knowledge, on several occasions she referred to our organization, that is, organizations within the 73rd Wing, in a derogato fashion subsequent to a raid by our forces which may have transpired a day or two previously. Many times I recall her talking approximately as follows: You dogs, you beasts, you were up over Tokyo last night. You did not hit your target. For your information, you bombed such and such a church, such and such an orphanage. Many of you turned over Tokyo Bay and did not follow your leaders across the target. However, they may not know this.

"Q: Did Tokyo Rose ever specifically mention the names of officer personnel that the Japanese would like to "get".

"A: Yes. I believe she mentioned names of officer personnel within our win by saying that some day we will have you the same as we have so and so, mentioning the names of missing crew personnel.

"Q: Insofar as you yourself personally know and taking into consideration only the broadcasts of Tokyo Rose heard by you, did her remarks affect th morale of the personnel within your immediate group in any way?

"A: Yes. Her remarks had a definite influence upon my immediate associates and also the personnel of the organization which was adverse. At first we regarded all of her remarks in a casual and informal manner, actually deriving pleasure and relaxation and a good part of humor from them. As our work in the theatre progressed and our missions became more rapid

"and our crew losses began to add up, I could notice a definite change in the reaction of the personnel while listening to these broadcasts. Subsequently, we were so grieved by our losses, it was considered manly to skip the whole thing, not pay any attention to her broadcasts, not have the radio on because we felt it would just upset us personally and just make things a little more difficult than they actually were. In particul I felt and we felt that her predictions had been so precise within time intervals mentioned that the humor, the frivolity and the pleasure derived from these broadcasts were taking on a new meaning and were too specific and too upsetting to acknowledge.

"Q: as the voice of the girl known as Tokyo Rose always the voice of the sam woman or do you believe it to have been the voice of more than one woman.

"A: During the interval to which I listened to all these broadcasts, I presumed the voice to be of a single nature, same person broadcasting, and I also wondered at many times who this person could be. I could recall the voice seemed cultured and at the same time, I was of the belief that it was awfully difficult for her to endeavor to be severe in her wording and broadcasting. In this fashion, I definitely remember that the crowd would kid that she seemed upset more herself than we were.

"Q: Can you describe the type of voice possessed by Tokyo Rose?

"A: I would say her voice in normal speech was probably above the tone of an alto and when she seemed to generate enough anger her voice took on the sound of guttural effects. At these times, she was not too distinct in her broadcasts. Her command of English I felt at all times was in good form and that many times her Japanese accent was in wonderment to me. It seemed pretentious.

"Q: When listening to the program on which Tokyo Rose appeared, was she ever introduced by any name?

"A: As I recall the broadcasts, they usually began with a fanfare of Japanese military music and also at no time was there a formal presentation of a person as Tokyo Rose. However, usually after this fanfare stopped this feminine voice sounded off and consequently in her first few words we could pick up her train of thought as to who she might be referring in her subsequent discussion. As I mentioned previously, befor she addressed our organization in her interval of broadcasts, the recordi "The Voice in the Valley" was played and at this time we knew we were in for an harangue by Tokyo Rose.

[redacted]

"Q: Where did the name Tokyo Rose originate?
"A: To the best of my knowledge, it was handed down to us by other personnel in and about the Pacific area and we presumed that this announcement at all times was Tokyo Rose. Also, if my memory serves me correct, she would end her broadcasts by saying, this is Tokyo Rose and good night and try and sleep if you can.

"Q: Do you believe you may be able to identify the voice of the girl known as Tokyo Rose.
"A: I think I may be able to identify it.

I have read the foregoing statement in question and answer form consisting of this and five other pages and I state it is true and accurate to the best of my recollection.

/s/ [redacted]

"Witnesses:
/s/ [redacted] FBI, NYC
/s/ [redacted] FBI, NYC."

[redacted] furnished the names of three officers who were o Saipan who might have additional information to give concerning the circumstances related by him. Appropriate leads are being set out to locate and interview these officers.

[redacted] personally visited the New York Office. He advised that he held the rank of T/5 in the Army and was attached to the 11th Airborne Division as part of a photographic team. He was one of the first to enter Tokyo, where he met a Japanese citizen named "BUCKY" HARRIS. HARRIS is part English and part Japanese and he allegedly is still working in an athletic capacity with the Army and is one of Japan's outstanding athletes. HARRIS said he could prod TOKYO ROSE so that [redacted] and others could take pictures. Later HARRIS took a party of soldiers through Radio Tokyo and at one point said that there wa the place where TOKYO ROSE sat when she broadcast. He also said that he ha worked with her many times getting the programs and music together. HARRIS claimed to know TOKYO ROSE very well.

[redacted] believes that HARRIS at the present time is with the U. Army in Japan and connected with the Public Relations Office of the First Cavalry Division.

Shortly after getting to Tokyo, [redacted] related, a Hearst correspondent named BRUNDIDGE (probably identical with HARRY T. BRUNDIDGE) contacted [redacted] and Sergeant [redacted] an Army photographer attached to the 4026th Signal Photo Battalion, and Lt. [redacted] of the same outfi BRUNDIDGE had them go to the Hotel Imperial, where he introduced them to TOKYO ROSE. He introduced her as IVA TOGURI. [redacted] recalls that she had ju been married to a Portuguese whose name was unknown to him. [redacted] recalls that [redacted] took a photograph of TOKYO ROSE. This was the only time he actu came in contact with her. He furnished the New York Office with a photogra of TOKYO ROSE which allegedly was taken by [redacted], a correspondent for "Yank." [redacted] identified this photograph as being that of the girl he met i Tokyo through BRUNDIDGE and identified as IVA TOGURI and TOKYO ROSE. This photograph and copies being made by the New York Office are being retained in the New York file.

[redacted] was recontacted by Special Agent [redacted] and the writer. He gave his Army Serial Number as [redacted] He said that he held the rank of T/5 with the Army Signal Corps. He entered Tokyo on August 31, 1945, in advance of the Army together with [redacted] and Lt. [redacted] all of whom were attached to the 11th Airborne Division.

During this second interview [redacted] recalled that BUCKY HARRIS

[redacted]

did assist in locating TOKYO ROSE. HARRIS had been with Radio Tokyo durin the war and he said that he had assisted her on numerous occasions during broadcasting on her program. During a tour of Radio Tokyo which HARRIS co ducted he pointed out a place which he indicated as being the spot where TOKYO ROSE sat while broadcasting to the American troops. HARRIS made no ments regarding her background and nationality.

[redacted] related that the early part of September, 1945, BRUNDI took [redacted] and Lt. [redacted] to a room at the Hotel Imperial, which a ready was occupied by TOKYO ROSE and her husband. BRUNDIDGE asked them to take photographs of TOKYO ROSE. [redacted] recalls that the subject was seated a chair behind a card table and her husband remained in a corner. She ex- changed greetings with the soldiers and posed for photographs taken by [redacted] Little was said during this time and [redacted] recalls that two shots were tak of her.

[redacted] was asked by the interviewing agents if he at that tim compared the voice of the girl presented to him a s TOKYO ROSE with the vo he had heard over the Tokyo Rose broadcasts in the Pacific. He replied th although he had heard the broadcasts of TOKYO ROSE, at the time the photogr were being taken he did not make any comparison of the voice of the girl before him with that of the speaker who identified herself as TOKYO ROSE o the air. He cannot state now if the two voices were identical. He said just took it for granted that the girl presented as TOKYO ROSE was the onc had heard on the broadcasts. [redacted] never heard TOKYO ROSE broadcast more t five or six times; however, he believes he could identify her voice at the present time from a recording. He heard her while in Munda, New Georgia, the Solomon Islands and also on ship board. He described her voice as bei smooth and said that apparently she made an effort toward that end. It wa a well modulated voice with an attempt to make it sound "sexy."

[redacted] recalls that after playing a dance number, for example she would state, "What do you think your girl is doing tonight?" He furth recalls that at one time a bout the beginning of 1944 in March or April of that year the subject broadcasted that some particular island was going to get a "pasting" that night. It was [redacted] impression that the subject did not adversely affect the morale. He thought that she was more of a "lift" and that the boys enjoyed her program. He said that he heard the broadcas between the hours of 6:00 and 8:00 P.M. and it always appeared to him that the girl speaking who was identified as TOKYO ROSE was always the same.

[redacted] New York City, telephonically contacted the New York Office and advised that he was a Reserve Colonel in the U. S. Arm

[redacted]

had spent four years in the South West Pacific and had been on General MacArthur's staff. He stated that he did not believe he could identify TOKYO ROSE'S speaking voice, but thinks he could identify her radio voice.

[redacted] was interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] and the writer and advised that he had been a colonel with the Inspector's Department. His Army Serial Number was [redacted] He was in the Pacific area from June 14, 1942, when he was in Brisbane, Australia, until December, 1945. He was also connected with the General Headquarters in Tokyo.

The photograph made available by [redacted] was shown to [redacted] and he identified it as being similar to a photograph of TOKYO ROSE circulated by the Public Relations Office in Tokyo. [redacted] thought he mig be able to recognize the radio voice of TOKYO ROSE. He said he first began listening to her regularly sometime about December 1, 1942, and listened until June, 1945. He said that as far as he could tell there was always one female voice broadcasting and he thinks he could recognize and pick out this voice from a half-dozen different voices.

[redacted] could not recall any specific words of a treasonable nature uttered by the subject, nor could he identify or recall any themes used by the subject over her broadcasts. He recalled isolated instances in which TOKYO ROSE dwelt on the hardship endured by the boys in New Guinea while the boys at home were having it soft. Then she would play some number and songs which recalled home to the listeners.

Regarding the effect on the morale of these broadcasts, [redacted] stated that the majority of the boys laughed at the thought of the program's trying to affect them. As a general rule he did not think the broadcasts of the subject affected the morale of the men but he can't recall any specific instances one way or the other.

[redacted] recalled that the men in the Pacific referred to the subject as "TOKYO ROSE" but he could not recall the names of "ANN" and "OVERMAN ANNIE." She broadcast over Radio Tokyo and followed or preceded a political or propaganda broadcast. She spoke perfect English, but was never introduced by name. He only recalls the identifying words "This is Radio Tokyo." [redacted] identified the voice of TOKYO ROSE as that of a "rich contralto" which was smooth flowing and said that the subject had a good command of English. She never identified herself as an American citizen, nor did she state that she wished the United States to lose the war or Japan to win. [redacted] stated that hers was the best program in the Pacific until the armed forces radio began broadcasting.

[redacted] recalled that from October, 1944, to April, 1945, made a six months' tour of all of the bases in New Guinea following "beef from G.I.'s under the orders of the Chief of Staff, General Marshall. His duty was to check morale. However, he never came across any adverse effe on the morale of the troops as a result of the Tokyo Rose broadcast. He mention, though, that at this time the armed forces radio was operating, which had an effect on the conditions he found.

[redacted] was interviewed at his place of business, [redacted] New York City, following telephonic request to the New Yo Office. [redacted] believes he can identify the voice of TOKYO ROSE. H first heard her following his landing on Tarawa on December 3, 1943. He a member of the Marine Corps and had serial No. [redacted] He recalls that the day of the landing, December 3, 1943, he heard a broadcast by TOKYO R advising them as follows: "You took the island of Tarawa, which we thoug was impossible--don't get too high hat, we'll be back to have Christmas dinner with you." The following night she announced that a raid was to t place, which fact was verified. In a later broadcast [redacted] recalls hear the subject state that 70,000 American troops had been lost in India and China. However, [redacted] did not believe that the statement made by TOKYO affected the morale of the troops. He said he heard her about ten times distinctly, his main purpose in listening to her being to get the musical programs. He last heard her in March, 1945, and he said that it was the general impression of some of the soldiers that the girl broadcasting as TOKYO ROSE was in fact AMELIA EARHART.

[redacted] was interviewed at his place of business, [redacted] York City, following a telephonic request of the New Yor Office. He advised that he had been a radioman, third class, on board t U. S. Navy [redacted] in the Pacific Theater from May, 1944, to the end of t war. He said that he had heard TOKYO ROSE'S voice on numerous occasions and felt sure he could identify her voice. He heard her from the middle 1944 until the summer of 1945.

[redacted] recalled that sometime in October or December of 19 the subject addressed a specific Seabee group building a radio tower in Leyte. She said, "We are not forgetting that radio tower being put up in Leyte. You can expect a visit on Christmas Eve." According to [redacted] h heard later on that the particular installation being built was bombed as predicted by TOKYO ROSE.

[redacted] recalls that during her broadcasts TOKYO ROSE would

[redacted]

play a record and then would inquire of the listeners what their girl frie were doing back home. It was the impression of [redacted] that this type of broadcast did affect adversely the morale of the troops but he has no spec cases to illustrate this impression. As far as he was concerned, it didn' adversely affect his morale.

He does recall, however, that she did state on one occasion that the invading armies of Japan would land on the West Coast of the Unit States. [redacted] states that he heard TOKYO ROSE'S voice on the broadcasts about twenty times. It was his impression also that TOKYO ROSE in fact AMELIA EARHART. [redacted] advisedthat his Navy serial number was [redacted]

[redacted] New York City, was interviewed at his place of business, [redacted] New York City, following a telephonic request of the New York Office. [redacted] advised that he believed he could identify the voice o TOKYO ROSE, as he had heard it a number of times. He was connected with i D Company, Second Battalion, First Marine Division, Marine serial No. [redacted] He first heard her on November 10, 1942, while on Guadalcanal. The last t he heard her was in December, 1942. He heard her about eight times in the evening about 7:00 P.M.

[redacted] recalls the subject's stating a few times that San Francisco was bombed and that the Japs had scored a number of hits on Los Angeles. She also stated that Seattle had been bombed and that "our plane were going to Reno and farther east. [redacted] recalls that the subject referred to herself as "ROSE" and "TOKYO ROSE," but does not recall her addressing his unit or other Americans on the island of Guadalcanal.

[redacted] said that on one broadcast the subject mentioned that one of Kaiser's shipyards on the West Coast had been demolished. He said that the morale of the men on Guadalcanal was definitely affected whe they heard that our cities were being bombed and they appeared to be worri Further cause for their worry was that mail did not arrive at Guadalcanal for about two months, which led the men to believe that there may have bee some truth in the Jap statements regarding the bombing of the West Coast o the United States.

[redacted] said that one Marine Colonel tried to counteract the effect of this propaganda by advising the various company officers to addr their men and tell them of the falsity of the statements made by TOKYO ROS [redacted] said that a number of the men who came from the State of Washington were visibly affected when they heard that the City of Seattle had been bombed. It was his conclusion that her broadcasts had definitely affected

[redacted]

the morale of some of the men.

[redacted] described the subject's voice as having a slight Japanese accent but said that it was not too noticeable. Her English was described as being remarkable and fluent. [redacted] said that she had a high, well modulated voice.

[redacted], New York, was interviewed following telephonic request at his place of business, [redacted] New York City. [redacted] was with the Army and had Army Serial No. [redacted] He was in the Pacific from May, 1943, to October, 1945, and he first heard the subject's broadcast at Port Moresby, New Guinea, in October or November of 1943. He had no specific recollection of anything she said over her broadcasts and he believed that he might be able to recognize her voice. He said that the boys in his outfit seemed to enjoy listening to her and found her entertaining. As far as he could see she had no effect on the morale of the troops.

[redacted] New York, was interviewed at his place of business, [redacted] New York City. He advised that he had Army Serial No. [redacted] and had the rank of sergeant T/4 in the Signal Corps. He served in the Pacific from November, 1943, until November, 1945. He said he never heard any broadcasts of TOKYO ROSE. However, he happened to be in Tokyo just prior to the surrender and prior to the entry of U. S. troops into that city. He recalls that a few days prior to the arrival of American troops one BRUNDIDGE of the Cosmopolitan Magazine asked him to take a photograph of a person whom he, BRUNDIDGE, had previously met. Thereupon BRUNDIDGE took [redacted] and Lt [redacted] to BRUNDIDGE'S room at the Hotel Imperial. There they took the photographs of a person whom GUYON did not recognize. No conversation ensued that he recalls and he advised that no statement of any kind was taken from the girl whose photograph was taken. [redacted] states that about a week later the Army held a press conference at which time a girl who was presented as TOKYO ROSE was present and was interviewed by the correspondents present. This interview occurred at the CID Headquarters in Tokyo.

[redacted] was shown a photograph of TOKYO ROSE which had been furnished by [redacted] and he identified her as being the girl whose photograph he had taken and the same girl who was present at the interview at CID Headquarters. [redacted] had no recollection of what transpired at the conference.

At 3830 Douglaston Parkway, Douglaston, Long Island, efforts

[redacted]

were made to locate Colonel [redacted] with negative results. [redacted] at the above address, advised that he had held that position for the past two years but had never heard of any individual by that name residing at that address.

[redacted], U. S. Public Health Office, Marine Office, Staten Island, informed Special Agent [redacted] that he knew the address of [redacted] to be [redacted] However, no lead is being set out for the Boston Office to interview [redacted] inasmuch as reference letter from the Washington Office to Pittsburgh dated January 5, 1948, reflects that the correct person to be interviewed is [redacted] and a lead to that effect has already been set out by the Washington Field Office for Pittsburgh.

On December 30, 1947, Special Agent [redacted] interviewed [redacted], who advised that he enlisted in the U. S. Army on November 6, 1939, and received an honorable discharge on July 8, 1945, as a Technical Sergeant. His serial number was [redacted] and he stated that he was a tail gunner with the 19th Squadron, 22nd Bombardment Group.

[redacted], while stationed at Port Moresby, New Guinea, from March 1942, through 1943, heard TOKYO ROSE broadcast. He stated that TOKYO ROSE would broadcast from 8:00 to 8:15 P.M. and would start her broadcast stating "This is your girl friend Tokyo Rose pleading with you to stop fighting." After a few remarks she would then play some popular recordings of Benny Goodman, Connie Boswell, and others. She would sign off at 8:15 P.M., stati again, "This is your girl friend Tokyo Rose signing off from a studio in Tokyo," and that she would be on the following night at 8:00 P.M. Then from 8:15 to 8:30 another announcer would come on and give an English broadcast of Japanese victories and Japanese propaganda.

[redacted] stated that TOKYO ROSE irked and definitely affected the morale of the men. [redacted] stated that her McARTHUR broadcast, as set out belo and the constant harping about "how nice it would be to be in the United States with your girl friend" was certainly no morale builder.

[redacted] advised the writer that TOKYO ROSE made the following statements during her broadcasts which he heard:

She stated that the war was a lost cause and that the men left after the Japs got through would be annihila ted. She said it was useless to fight, and further that the American troops should ask the office to surrender to the Japs because it was foolhardy to keep fighting for the

[redacted]

Australians, and that the Japs were far superior. She also stated that the Americans were weak and it would be useless to fight on with what the Americans had. She mentioned in one broadcast that SEVERSKY, an American citizen, had designed the Japanese Zero plane, and that this plane was definitely helping the Japs win the war. She continually stated that the war was practically won and that the smart people were going along with the Japs.

[redacted] recalled one broadcast that referred to a bombardment mission over Leyte the night before. TOKYO ROSE gave the names of some of the fliers that took part in this mission and named some of the planes. She stated the next time that they came over they would not return back to their bases, and that condolences would have to be sent to their parents in Americ At this time she also listed some of the fliers' parents' names and their addresses in the United States. [redacted] stated that this amazed American troo that she was able to get this information.

[redacted] further recalled that TOKYO ROSE stated that the people in the United States were on the verge of a revolution because they did not want to be at war with Japan. TOKYO ROSE kept talking about American hamburgers, American drug stores, and "how nice it would be to be coming out of a theatre with your girl friend," and further, "You could be doing this if it wasn't for the war with Japan."

[redacted] recalled one specific broadcast after General MacArthur had left the Philippines. TOKYO ROSE stated at this time that General MacArthur had deserted his men and that the American troops should surrender and welcome the Japs. TOKYO ROSE mentioned that MacArthur, his wife, his furniture, his son, and the Chinese nurse had left the Philippines. She continued to harp on the fact that General MacArthur was able to take a Chinese nurse and his furniture out of the Philippines and was not taking a soldier in place of the Chinese nurse. [redacted] stated that this caused a great deal of comment amongst the American troops.

[redacted] recalled another time that TOKYO ROSE mentioned the airplane called "The Wabash Cannon Ball," and would refer to the Silver Fleet outfit, which was a bombardment group, and would say that this group would be wiped out ontheir next mission. [redacted] recalled another broadcast in which TOKYO ROSE stated some Australian pilots were captured at Wewak (?), New Guinea, and that they were beheaded. TOKYO ROSE stated that this would happen to the American fliers if they continued fighting.

[redacted] statedthat he would recognize TOKYO ROSE'S voice if there were any recordings of her broadcasts in 1942 and 1943. He also believes

[redacted]

that he would recognize her voice if it were recorded today. He stated t
she spoke perfect English with no trace of Japanese, and that her voice h
peculiar tone quality.

[redacted] stated that a friend of his, [redacted] who resi
at [redacted] and is employed at the [redacted]
[redacted] New York City, also heard many of these br
casts with him. [redacted] believes that [redacted] brought a diary back from the
with him and recorded some of the dates of TOKYO ROSE'S broadcasts.

As set out above, [redacted] stated that TOKYO ROSE'S broadcast
attacking General MacArthur and his lea ving the Philippines was the most
treasonable broadcast he heard; further, that it definitely affected the
morale of the men at the time and caused much discussion.

[redacted] stated that he would be willing to testify at any tim
about TOKYO ROSE'S broadcasts.

- P E N D I N G -

[redacted]

L E A D S

NEWARK

At Trenton

Will locate and interview [redacted] phone number [redacted] to ascertain if he was present when HARRY T. BRUNDIDGE interviewed subject at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. Will also ascertain any signed statement was obtained from the subject by BRUNDIDGE at this or the nature of any oral statements made, if any.

CHARLOTTE

At Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Will interview Staff Sergeant [redacted] at Ft. Bragg, North Carolina, to ascertain if he can identify subject's voice and if he recalls any treasonable statements uttered by and when same were made.

DENVER

At Grand Junction, Col.

Will locate and interview [redacted] former Capta AAF and Communications Officer mentioned by [redacted] as possibl having some information relative to the broadcasts of TOKYO ROSE while the island of Saipan. [redacted] can be reached care of [redacted]

CHICAGO

At Chicago

Will locate and interview [redacted] Chicago 13, Illinois. He is a former AAF Captain and an Intell Officer mentioned by [redacted] as possibly having some informati relative to the broadcasts of TOKYO ROSE while on Saipan.

[redacted]

DETROIT

At Perkins, Mich.

Will locate and interview [redacted] former AAF Captain mentioned by [redacted] as possibly having some information regarding the broadcasts of TOKYO ROSE while he was on Saipan.

ST. LOUIS

At St. Louis

Will obtain from Adjutant General's Office morning reports contained on Form No. 1, [redacted] of the 883rd Bomb Squadron, 500th Bomb Group 73rd Wing, on Saipan Island and review with the intent of verifying the events related in instant report by [redacted] Will also attempt to obtain the addresses of [redacted] and [redacted] of the above squadron, for interview and confirmation of the statements of [redacted] Will also attempt to obtain the residence address of [redacted] of the 73rd Bomb Wing in order that he may be interviewed and confirmation obtained of the statements of [redacted]

NEW YORK

At New York City

Will interview [redacted] Bronx 52, New York, business [redacted] New York City phone [redacted] to ascertain information he may possess regarding treasonable utterances made by the subject.

Will interview RICHARD HENSCHEL, 42 West 88th Street, phone TRafalgar 3-0572, or at DISC OF MONTH, INC., 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, phone number PLaza 9-6390, to ascertain if he interviewed TOKYO ROSE or was present during her interview in Tokyo and whether he received from her two or more copies of radio scripts used by her.

Will further ascertain if HENSCHEL photographed the subject and what statements she made to him.

Will interview [redacted] New York City, phone number [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted], to ascertain if he were present during an interview of TOKYO ROSE and obtain contents of any statements made by her which he recalls.

Will interview [redacted] a resident of [redacted] but employed at the [redacted] New York City, regarding identifying of the voice and content of radio broadcasts made by subject and also to obtain a dairy maintained by him which recorded some of the dates of TOKYO ROSE'S broadcasts.

Will interview [redacted] New York, regarding his activity with Radio Tokyo and whether he participated in the zero hour.

Will further ascertain if [redacted] knew subject and whether he ever heard her broadcast and whether he has copies of the scripts or knows of the whereabouts of any scripts used by subjects.

At Elizaville, N. Y.

Will attempt to locate and interview [redacted] whose discharge address in 1945 and the address of his parents, [redacted] was shown as [redacted] New York. Medical records were furnished by the Veterans Administration, Batavia, New York, on October 13, 1945.

At Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Will attempt to locate and interview [redacted] whose discharge address was listed as [redacted] New York, as of June, 1945. His parents were listed as [redacted] and [redacted] and in another instance his mother was listed as [redacted] whose address was the same as the soldier's discharge address.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIF. FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	2/9/48	1/31; 2/7/48	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, Was., Mrs. Philip Jairus D'Auino, Ann, Orphan Ann, Orphan Annie, Tokyo Rose	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] VELASQUEZ knew IVA TOGURI from 1927 until July, 1941. First heard TOGURI on Radio Tokyo in September, 1944, when on Finchafen British New Guinea and on Leyte in Philippines from October, 1944, to V-J Day. Recognized voice when he first heard broadcasts and told fellow G-I's who refused to believe him. VELASQUEZ identifies recording as being that of TOGURI. The term "Tokyo Rose" was never used by Radio Tokyo and TOGURI identified herself as ANN of Radio Tokyo. Signed statement of VELASQUEZ set out. [redacted] and [redacted] neighbors of TOGURI did not hear her broadcast. Script from record which VELASQUEZ identifies as being TOGURI's set out.

-P-

REFERENCES: Bureau File [redacted]
Letter from Bureau to Los Angeles dated January 28, 1948.
Letters to Bureau dated December 26, 1947, and February 5,

DETAILS:

VELASQUEZ was interviewed and he furnished the following signed statement, the original of which is being retained in the files of the Los Angeles Office:

"Los Angeles, Calif.
January 31, 1948

"I, GILBERT VASQUEZ VELASQUEZ, make the following statement

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to CHESTER C. ORTON whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am willing to testify in Court as to the facts made by me in this statement and I am willing to testify against IVA IKUKO TOGURI.

"I was born on September 9, 1922 in Los Angeles, California and presently reside at 1121 Spence Street, Los Angeles 23, California, telephone number ANgelus 27234. I was inducted into the United States Army December 4, 1942, and was honorably discharged on January 20, 1946. I had Army Serial Number 39547190. I was married in Los Angeles on October 27, 1946.

"While I was a boy I lived at 11634 Holmes Avenue, Watts (Los Angeles), California for a period of twelve years prior to 1938 and in that year I moved with my family from that address to 933 Foster Road, Downey, California. I first remember meeting IVA IKUKO TOGURI in about 1927 and I saw her many times each wee from 1927 until she left for Japan in the first part of July, 1941. During that period of time IVA IKUKO TOGURI resided with her family at 11630 Bandera Avenue, which is just one block from where I used to live, and during that same period the TOGURI family operated the Wilmington Avenue Market located at 11631 Wilmington Avenue. Wilmington Avenue is the next block to Bander

"I would go into the market every few days and purchase things for my family and little things for myself and while I was in the market I would have conversations with IVA TOGURI and with members of the TOGURI family. For a period of time I went to school with INEZ HISAKO TOGURI at the Willowbrook Junior High School. I never went to school with IVA TOGURI as we were a few grades apart.

"After I moved to Downey, California in 1938 I would drop by the store every once in a while because I was in the area wher I formerly lived visiting old friends and acquaintances. I had always been very friendly with IVA TOGURI, her father, her brothe and her two sisters. Her mother, FUMI TOGURI, was an invalid. The last time that I saw IVA TOGURI was in June, 1941, and I hear that she was going to Japan to study about the Orient. I do not recall her saying anything about going over to take care of a sic Aunt.

"Because of the long time that I have known IVA TOGURI and because of the many occasions that I have talked to her, I am abl to identify her voice when I hear it.

"After I was inducted into the Army in December, 1942, I was sent overseas on July 11, 1944, and was stationed on the island of Espirito Santo in the New Hebrides. I first heard IVA TOGURI broadcast on September 5, 1944 when I was at Finchafe British New Guinea and I listened to her every evening for a period of about three weeks until I was transferred. I then wen to Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea but I did not hear her there. I was then transferred to the island of Leyte in the Philippines and listened to her broadcasts from October 24, 1944, until V-J Day. On December 31, 1945, I embarked on a ship and returned to the United States. I was discharged on January 20, 1946.

"The first time that I heard the program I told my fellow GIs that I knew the girl but they laughed at me and did not believe me. I told them the same thing on several other occasio but as no one would believe what I said I made no further mentio of the fact that I could identify "Tokio Rose."

"Prior to the time that I first heard her program I had hea of Tokio Rose. Tokio Rose was the name given by GIs and members of the Armed Forces to the girl who was broadcasting over Radio Tokyo. The actual broadcast came on every evening at about 7:00 p.m. Finchafen time. The program started with an announcement t it was Radio Tokyo, and I believe they gave the call letters for the station, however, I do not remember at this time the exact letters. I cannot state that it was JOAK. At first a man would do some announcing and he stated that it was the Zero Hour. Thi announcement was followed by an announcer who introduced IVA TOG She would not always identify herself but generally she would re to herself as ANN or ORPHAN ANNIE. She would follow the ANN by saying ANN of Radio Tokyo. At no time on any of the broadcasts I listened to could I remember her identifying herself as TOKIO ROSE and I never recall anyone else on the program, either the announcer or the individuals who gave the commentary or the news identifying her as TOKIO ROSE.

"IVA TOGURI, who announced as ANN or ORPHAN ANNIE, never read any news items and never gave any commentaries. The only thing that I ever heard her do was to announce the musical numbe which were generally popular American recordings. She would mak small remarks prior to the introduction of each recording. I do not recall exactly what she said but her chit-chat prior to the introduction of the records often touched on things at home and items which were familiar to many GIs, particularly those from California.

"While I was on Leyte there were some broadcasts on which she did not appear. I do not recall on exactly what day of the

week this was, but it may have been on the week-ends. The gi
who broadcast on these occasions were not IVA TOGURI, and of
fact I am positive. They did not talk or sound like IVA TOGU
also their programs were different from the ones that IVA TOG
had. They would not have the same type of musical recordings
they did not make the same type of talk prior to the introduc
of each recording. IVA IKUKO TOGURI was very friendly in all
broadcasts.

"Although I do not recall exactly any statements which I
TOGURI made while broadcasting over Radio Tokyo on the Zero H
I do recall that she made some comment to the effect that we
no cause to be fighting and that our wives and girlfriends/ pl
around at home, and that we were out there fighting and getti
throats cut and that there was no future in it for us. She c
not make statements like this before every recording but she
generally say something of that character on each broadcast.
the broadcasts that I listened to were along the same general
I do remember that she put out some information at different
that several Army outfits were being liquidated by the Japane
We did not know whether this was true or not and the only peo
did know it were the ones in that particular outfit. I do re
that in December, 1944, while I was on the island of Leyte sh
stated that the Japanese were kicking the hell out of us in P
and that by New Years (January 1, 1945) this unit would be wi
out. I know that this was not true as I was in the outfit at
and the Japanese were the ones who were having a bad time and
us, and we were not wiped out.

"I heard her broadcasts on the island of Leyte from some
after October 24, 1944, until VJ Day. I remained on the isla
until December 31, 1945. I did not hear her broadcast every
but would listen to them about twice a week. I believe that
broadcast came to us there at about 5:30 p.m. Leyte time.

"I have read this statement consisting of 6 typewritten
and it is true and correct to the best of my recollection.

"I have initialed all corrections and have signed each p

"Signed: GILBERT V. VELASQUEZ

"WITNESSES:

"GARY W. SAWTELLE, Spec. Agt., F.B.I.
"CHESTER C. ORTON, Special Agent, F.B.I

"On Saturday, February 7th, 1948, I listened to a recordi
given to me by Agent Orton, which was of a girl who called he
Ann, of radio Tokyo. She interduced musical numbers and made

[redacted]

comments before playing records, about the GI's in the South Pacific. I can positively state that this girls voice is ide tical with the girl who I heard broadcast over the Zero hour from radio Tokyo, while I was in the Pacific. From the years have known IVA TOGURI I am reasonably sure that she is identi with Ann of the Zero hour, from radio Tokyo.

"I have reread this statement and I believe it to be cor

/S/ "GILBERT V. VELASQUEZ"

In the broadcasts that TOGURI made over Radio Tokyo, VELASQU is positive that on no occasion did anyone on Radio Tokyo ever int or referred to TOGURI or any other female announcer or broadcaster as TOKYO ROSE. As he indicated in his statement TOKYO ROSE was th name given to the female announcers of Radio Tokyo, and particularl Zero Hour, by the members of the armed forces. He recalls in her broadcasts that TOGURI identified herself as "Ann", "Orphan Ann", Little Enemy Ann", or "Your Friendly Enemy Ann". He is not positi the exact phrases used by TOGURI to identify herself but he is pos that on practically all of the broadcasts that he heard from Radio Tokyo in which TOGURI participated that she identified herself, and identifying herself he believes that she always used the word, "AN or "ANNIE", but believes that it was the former. The word "ANN" times would be used alone but would more often be coupled with som phrase such as "Orphan Annie", "Your Enemy Ann", or something along same general vein.

As indicated in VELASQUEZ's statement a record was playe him. He listened to this recording at least a half-dozen times an quite positive of his identity. For the information of the USA in Angeles this recording is the one mentioned on page 40 of the summ port of SA [redacted] dated January 23, 1948, at Los Angeles is a compilation of various announcements made by TOGURI and prepa by MGM Studios who obtained their recording from service recording nished to them by Armed Forces Radio who in turn had obtained it f recordings from the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D.

VELASQUEZ advised that [redacted] had been a GI lived near the subject and might have heard her broadcasts.

[redacted] who resides at [redacted] Los Angeles ([redacted] California) advised he had lived in this house all his life and ha the subject and her family since he was a very small boy. He live [redacted] from the TOGURI residence and was [redacted] from the Wilming Avenue market. [redacted] had [redacted] was inducted January 5, 194 overseas, and arrived in Guam June 9, 1945. He left January 4, 19 and returned to California where he was discharged on February 15,

[redacted]

During the period from June 9, 1945, until V-J Day he did hea programs over Radio Tokyo but he did not pay any particular attention a whether or not it was the Zero Hour and he never sat down and listened any of the programs at any length. He did hear programs while he was p by various radios and it was generally some musical recording which was played or else was a commentary and Japanese news broadcast. [redacted] clai that he probably could have identified the voice if he had listened to but he never paid any attention to it and it was not until after her ph graph was published in magazines that this fact suggested to him it was girl he had known for many years on Bandera Street. [redacted] recalled thre other GI's who had lived in the neighborhood of subject's former reside and who could identify her voice in the event they had heard her broadc These individuals were [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted].

[redacted] family residence is [redacted] advised he was presently living at [redacted] recalled that he was in Hawaii and did some work on the Alcan Highw but [redacted] could not recall whether he was or was not in the South Pacific San Diego is being requested to interview [redacted]

[redacted] resides at [redacted] Hi [redacted] is [redacted], enlisted December 23, 1941, and was discharged October 1945. According to his official discharge papers he was in the South P November 23, 1942, to December 24, 1943. The rest of the time he was i United States. Inasmuch as TOGURI's broadcasts did not commence until middle of November, 1943, he was not in a position to hear a great numb of her broadcasts. [redacted] stated that he does recall other broadcast over Radio Tokyo, but none in which any women appeared. He recalls it generally rumored among GI's that the Tokyo Rose programs did not becom well known until 1944.

[redacted] who resides on [redacted] Street, was on a ship ne Hawaii bound for the South Pacific on V-J Day. Prior to that time he h been in the European theater of operations and he never heard any of su broadcasts.

The following is the verbatim transcript of the recording pre referred to in this report:

"(Record opens with recording of a song, "Lady Be Good")

"Female announcer: Hello, you fighting orphans of the Pacific. Ho tricks? This is after her week-end Annie back the air strictly on the Zero Hour. Reception O Well, it had better be because this is all requ night and I've got a pretty nice program for my little family--the wandering boneheads of the P Islands. The first request is made by none oth

the boss. And guess what? He wants Bonnie Bak
Hehhhhhhhhhhhhh. 'My Resistance Is Low'. My,
what taste you have, sir, she said.

"(Music, Bonnie Baker singing 'My Resistance is Low')

"Female announcer: And now that popular repast. The second request
is sent in by a roving bonehead of an orphan, re
quest No. 29. He wants Tony Martin, of all peop
to help him forget the mosquitoes and dirty rati
Well, you know, a blanking army. Tony Martin
and 'Now It Can Be Told'.

"(Music, Tony Martin singing 'Now It Can Be Told!)

"Female announcer: This is Monday, wash day for some, rifle cleanin
for some, and for the others just another day fo
play. Let's all get together and forget those w
day blues. Here's Kay Kyser, Sonny Mason, and a
the playmates, so come join the parade, you bone

"(Music with singing, 'Playmates')

"Female announcer: Well, well, here's a telegram signed just 'N.S.S
and he wants the song also from his favorite swe
heart of melody, R.L. Hm----well, here's Bonni
Baker with the usual in the background and the s
'Hush, the Baby's Asleep'. Quiet now, honey bo

"(Music, 'Hush the Baby's Asleep')."

P E N D I N G

[redacted]

L E A D S

THE SAN DIEGO OFFICE

At San Diego, California

Will interview [redacted] at [redacted] and ascertain if he was in the South Pacific and heard the broadcasts of TOGURI. If so, he should be interviewed in detail and the same information obtained as was obtained from VELASQUEZ. If he thinks he can identify the radio voice of TOGURI this office will make available to San Diego the recording referred to in this report. In the event he can make an identification a signed statement should be obtained. Results of the interview should be set out by report, one copy of which should be designated for the USA, Los Angeles

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE

At Fresno, California

Will reinterview [redacted], [redacted]. Ascerta from him a signed statement and obtain the same information as was obtained from VELASQUEZ. The original interview of [redacted] is set out in the report of [redacted], at Los Angeles, dated April 5, 1946.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

Ba. FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BALTIMORE	2/13/48	2/9,10/48	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, WAS: Tokyo Rose, Orphan Ann, Annie	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] first heard broadcast of Tokyo Rose in Dec. of 1943. Broadcast continued 3 or 4 nights a week for period of 3 or 4 weeks during which time Tokyo Rose or Annie played Glenn Miller records, made derogatory remarks about American forces and attempted to lower morale by telling of people in San Francisco who were drinking cold beer in the night clubs and enjoying Glenn Miller in person. She predicted attacks by Jap planes and war ships. [redacted] does not know whether he could identify subject's voice.

- RUC -

References: Letter from St. Louis. 1/22/48

Details: AT EASTON, MARYLAND

[redacted] formerly of the 503 Parachute Infantry Regiment, address [redacted] Maryland, phone [redacted] is presently employed as a clerk for [redacted] Md. He states he first heard Tokyo Rose, as members of his company called her, while stationed on Mindoro Island in December of 1943. He heard her broadcasts over a regular home radio in the company recreation center. He stated the broadcasts continued for three or four nights a week for a period of three or four weeks. He states Tokyo Rose seemed to call herself Annie. She played Glenn Miller recordings and would interrupt the record to tell of the

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[redacted]

people back in Frisco who were drinking cold beer in the night clubs San Francisco and enjoying Glenn Miller in person. She would also make "nasty cracks" and derogatory remarks about different outfits of the American forces and reported all set backs and retreats of American forces. She also attempted to further lower morale by telli number and identities of ships sunk and planes shot down. She predic bombing attacks by Jap planes and shellings by Jap ships. On New Yea Eve in 1943 she told of a fleet of Jap ships who would shell the Isle of Mindoro the following day, January 1, 1944. The ships did shell the Isle the following day.

[redacted] describes her as a young woman around twenty years of age who di not sound like an American. He stated she talked with a British acce He does not know whether he could identify her voice or not. He said he might be able to pick it out of three or four different recorded voices but he would hesitate to say definitely whether he could even do this.

[redacted] states there was a young German boy with his regimental headquarters as a master sergeant who was later transferred to the third battalion headquarters who used to be a good radio man and might be able to more nearly identify Tokyo Rose's voice. This boy, whose name [redacted] does not recall, used to announce the news before the company movies started and he always told what Tokyo Rose said.

[redacted] could not furnish the names of any of the members of his outfit could furnish any additional information concerning Tokyo Rose.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ORIGIN:	LOS ANGELES		FILE NO. [redacted]
Report made at:	Date made:	Period:	Report made by:
LOS ANGELES	2/4/48	1/28,30/48	[redacted]

Title	Character:
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, with aliases: Mrs. Philip Jairus D'Aquino, Ann, Orphan Ann, Orphan Annie, Tokyo Rose	TREASON

SYNOPSIS: GEORGE H. HENSHAW was member of first group which opened Bunka on 12/1/43 and remained until camp was closed on 8/23/45. Names and addresses of all POWs in Bunka obtained and their activities while in camp set out. None of the POWs except COUSENS and INCE participated in the "Zero Hour" over Radio Tokyo. TOGURI was chosen by COUSENS on instructions of Radio Tokyo to obtain a female announcer. HENSHAW believes TOGURI was pro-USA. HENSHAW attended trial of COUSENS in Australia in 1946 which terminated without decision. Claims POWs did not collaborate with Japanese except [redacted] HENSHAW backed up both COUSENS and INCE. HENSHAW never saw TOGURI and never heard any of her broadcasts.

- P -

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[redacted]

REFERENCE: BUREAU FILE [redacted]

Letter to the Bureau dated 1/27/48

Summary report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 1/23/48 at Los Angeles, California

DETAILS: GEORGE H. HENSHAW was interviewed and furnished the following information:

He can always be reached care of the Hollywood Athletic Club, 6525 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, California; Telephone HEmpstead 1161. He is presently residing at the home of [redacted] Beverly Hills; Telephone [redacted]. He is presently building his own home at 2025 Benedict Canyon Drive, Los Angeles, but this will not be completed until the end of 1948.

HENSHAW was born in Honolulu, T. H., April 18, 1918, and was graduated from Stanford University in Palo Alto, California, in 1940. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. MARSHALL B. HENSHAW, 71 D Country Club Road, Honolulu, T. H. HENSHAW received a commission as Ensign in the U. S. Navy, May 15, 1941, and had Number 97958, USNR. He was on active duty in Hawaii and was subsequently transferred to Wake Island, where he was Communications Officer and was taken prisoner on December 23, 1941, when the island fell to the Japanese forces. According to HENSHAW, there was a larger group in Bunka from Wake Island than from any other place. Besides himself there were RICKERT, USMC, and four civilian employees of the Navy, namely: ASTORITA, QUILLE, SHATTLES and STREETER.

HENSHAW left Wake Island on January 11, 1942, and arrived in Yokohama on January 18, 1942. Of the 1500 on the boat the "NITTA MARU," 21 were specialists and he was one of this group. From January 18 to February 28, 1942, he and others were subjected to extensive interrogation by Japanese Intelligence, and on February 28, 1942, he was placed in the Zentsuji Prison Camp on the island of Shikoki. He left that Camp October 29, 1943, and arrived at the Amori Prison, which is in the dock area of Tokyo, November 1, 1943. He remained there until December 1, 1943, at which time he, with others, was transferred to the Bunka Camp in Tokyo. He remained in Bunka from December 1, 1943 to August 23, 1945, at which time he was returned to Amori Prison and remained there until August 29, 1945, when he was released by U. S. Forces after VJ Day.

According to HENSHAW, the following is a complete list

[redacted]

of all of the persons who were in Bunka during the period from December 1, 1943 to August 23, 1945. HENSHAW was a member of the group comprising the first prisoners placed in that camp, and he was a member of the group which was the last to leave the camp. In addition to the names and home addresses, the activity of the prisoners prior to capture, as well as at Bunka, is given:

NAME OF PRISONER	HOME ADDRESS, ACTIVITIES, ETC.
ASTORITA, JOE	246 Avenue "Z" BROOKLYN, N. Y. Was civilian employee on Wake Island prior to capture. In Bunka was at first a cartoonist, and later worked in the kitchen.
BRUCE, DONALD CARSWELL	8 Wilton Street GLASGOW, N. W., SCOTLAND Was a Lance Corporal in British Army, and was typist while in Bunka.
COUSENS, CHARLES HUGHES	Major in Australian Army and now resides in Australia.
COX, WILLISTON MADISON, JR.	2627 Kingston Pike (or Place) KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE Major, U. S. Army; was ill most of the time, and supervised Bunka camp operations.
DODDS, DARWIN H.	1219 North Twenty-Fourth Street BOISE, IDAHO Was civilian employee, Wake Island; master of ceremonies on "Hinomaru Hour" on occasions, relieving PROVOO and WISENER.
DOOLEY, JOHN H.	Can be reached c/o Leo Buring Pty., Ltd., George St. near Bridge St., SIDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA. Was warrant officer, Australian Imperial Forces; wrote commentaries and was in charge of the kitchen at one time.
FUJITA, FRANK	Sergeant, U. S. Army, 526 Chestnut Street ABILENE, TEXAS

(continued)

NAME OF PRISONER	HOME ADDRESS, ACTIVITIES, ETC.
(FUJITA, continued)	At first was a cartoonist and his drawings were taken out of the camp by the Propaganda Ministry and used for other purposes. After three or four months this ceased and he was assigned to cleaning the buildings and grou
HENSHAW, GEORGE H. aka "Buck" Henshaw	
HOBBLITT, FREDERICK M.	Corporal, U. S. Army 22 Temescal Terrace SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA Bus. address: Morse Export-Import Company 64 Pine Street, San Francisco 11, Californi Was master of ceremonies on a program over Radio Tokyo called "The Postman Calls". He worked under INCE, who wrote and directed t program.
INCE, WALLACE ELWELL	Major, U. S. Army, Camp Stoneman, Pittsburg, California Uses radio name of TED WALLACE and was a captain while at Bunka.
KALBFLEISCH, EDWIN, JR.	Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Present address: Pentagon Building, WASHINGTON, D. C. Read and wrote commentaries of three or fou minutes duration which dealt with political issues.
LIGHT, NEWTON	T/Sgt., U. S. Army Box 458A, Route 2 ROANOKE, VIRGINIA Was the stencilling man and prepared all th scripts after they had been written in roug draft form by the various POW writers.
McNAUGHTON, JOHN M.	Lieutenant, British Army 45 Elvaston Place LONDON, S. W. 7, ENGLAND (continued)

NAME OF PRISONER	HOME ADDRESS, ACTIVITIES, ETC.
(McNAUGHTON, continued)	For the first few months wrote an occasional commentary but for the rest of the time did radio dramatization of stories.
MARTINEZ, JAMES G.	PFC, U. S. Army 322 East Henrietta Avenue KINGSVILLE, TEXAS Was Camp Cook.
MARTINEZ, RAMON	PFC, U. S. Army 2720 Juarez Avenue LAREDO, TEXAS Worked in the kitchen and played on musical programs when they were presented. (RAMON is in no way related to JAMES G. MARTINEZ, according to HENSHAW)
ODLIN, WALTER C.	T/Sgt., U. S. Army; Home, ANDOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE (Is now married and may have moved from Andover) Wrote commentaries.
PARKYNS, KENNETH G.	Royal Australian Air Corps 4 Rose Street LIVERPOOL, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA Did some writing, appeared on the "Australian Hour" and was Assistant Cook.
PEARSON, HARRY	Corporal, British Army Presently resides Capetown, SOUTH AFRICA, and employed by the Capetown, South Africa newspaper. Was a musician, wrote some scripts, and did some cooking.
PROVOO, JOHN DAVID	Sergeant, U. S. Army
QUILLE, LARRY W.	Civilian employee, Wake Island. 901 Main Street La GRANDE, OREGON Was clean-up man at the camp and later Cook's helper.

[redacted]

NAME OF PRISONER	HOME ADDRESS, ACTIVITIES, ETC.
RICKERT, ALBERT P.	Corporal, USMC HENSHAW gave his address as 313 Mohawk, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, but INCE gave his home address as 700 Myrtle Street, BELLINGHAM WASHINGTON. Was a typist at the camp.
SHATTLES, STEPHEN H.	Civilian worker, Wake Island. 3140 St. Claude Street NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA Maintained the files and worked on radio dramas.
SHENK, NICHOLAS	Warrant Officer, Dutch Army Present address c/o War Crimes Department, 8th Army, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN. Was at first a cook and later did some writin
SMITH, FREDERICK FERGUSON	Radioman 1/C, USN Presently stationed Great Lakes Naval Air Station, GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS. Wrote commentaries and was a typist.
STREETER, MARK LEWIS	Civilian employee, Wake Island. Presently resides 458 South Mesa Drive, MESA, ARIZONA STREETER wrote commentaries and dramas and later had his own program called "Energjocracy
WILLIAMS, HENRY CHARLES RALPH FULFORD known as George Williams	British Civilian Administrator of the Gilbert Islands. Can be reached at the GILBERT ISLANDS, or through the British Foreign Office, LONDON, ENGLAND.
WISENER, JACK K.	Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Presently Postmaster at WELLS, TEXAS Alternated as master of ceremonies with PRCVOO and wrote a few assigned commentaries

While HENSHAW was in Zentsuji Prison he did no work until January 1943, when the work order came through that all prisoners must work. When he was in Amori during the month of November 1943, prior to going to Bunka, he did no work at all, but was interrogated continuously for work of propaganda nature for Radio Tokyo. Prior to the time of being assigned to Amori he had no idea that he would be used for this type of work, and not until he got to Amori and was asked the type of questions propounded to him did he have knowledge of the reason for his transfer.

On December 1, 1943, the following fourteen men were transferred to Bunka, and they opened up the camp:

ASTORITA
BRUCE
FUJITA
HENSHAW
KALBFLEISCH
LIGHT
McNAUGHTON
PARKYNS
PROVOO
QUILLE
SHATTLES
SHENK
STREETER
WILLIAMS

On December 10, 1943, these fourteen prisoners were read an order in which they agreed to perform such duties assigned to them by the Japanese in connection with broadcasting programs over Radio Tokyo as directed by the Japanese authorities. Any person who did not desire to comply with the order was to advise the Japanese. WILLIAMS refused and was that day removed from camp. The Japanese told the remaining thirteen that WILLIAMS was executed. However, it was subsequently ascertained that this was not true.

On December 18, 1943, COUSENS and INCE were transferred into the camp. Prior to that time they had resided in hotels in Tokyo. COUSENS was brought up from Singapore in May or June 1942, and had stayed at the Sano Hotel. From there he had moved to the Dai Ichi Hotel. INCE had come up from the Philippines in September or October 1942. He had been doing work for the Japanese in the Philippines. When he got to Radio Tokyo he and COUSENS did many programs together.

On January 8, 1944, the following four persons arrived:

COX
PIERSON
RICKERT
WISENER

On March 28, 1944, KALBFLEISCH was removed by order of the Imperial General Headquarters in Tokyo because, according to the order read to the prisoners, KALBFLEISCH's work and attitude were unsatisfactory. According to HENSHAW, KALBFLEISCH was extremely antagonistic toward the Japanese and made no attempt whatsoever to conceal his concerted effort to sabotage the programs ordered by the Japanese. HENSHAW claims that the others felt the same way as KALBFLEISCH but were more discreet in their activities. KALBFLEISCH was removed in the afternoon that day

In July 1944, the following persons were transferred to Bunka:

DODDS
HOBBLITT
MARTINEZ (JAMES G.)
MARTINEZ (RAMON)
ODLIN
SMITH

Sometime in the fall of 1944, DOOLEY was transferred into Bunka.

In connection with his own work, HENSHAW stated that when he was first in Bunka for a period of about seven or eight months he played the turntables for the records on the "Hinomaru Hour". This was a

thirty-minute broadcast seven days a week. However, their Sunday broadcast was recorded on Saturday. This hour had five different time changes during the two year period. HENSHAW in the first part of 1944, commenced writing the program called "Three Missing Men," which consisted of the story of POW life acted and read by various POWs. From time to time HENSHAW himself would take one of the parts. This was the feature program of the "Hinomaru Hour" and ran from January 1944 until VJ Day. The actual program itself was started by PROVOO. As far as HENSHAW can recall, he is the only individual who continued on one program during the entire time he was in the camp. He did not participate in any other program. Most of the other prisoners worked on various programs at different times.

In connection with the preparation of the program he would type up the script and then it would be sent to persons who would stencil it. He did not know how many copies were made of the script. The original typewritten script was retained by the Japanese and he kept a number of the scripts himself and still has them in his possession.

While in the camp HENSHAW kept a diary, the original of which is in Honolulu at the home of his parents. This diary has been written into a book entitled, "Calling America," and was edited by ADELA ROGERS ST. JOHN, who is HENSHAW's sponsor, and is presently in the hands of the Curtiss-Brown Publishing Company in New York City. It is not expected that the book will be published for another year.

HENSHAW never saw the subject at Radio Tokyo, never participated in any of her programs, and never heard any of her broadcasts. They had no radio in their quarters.

In connection with recordings which were made of the "Hinomaru Hour" on Saturdays for the Sunday broadcasts, and also the scripts, HENSHAW advised that after VJ Day they were desirous of obtaining same and were advised by the authorities at Radio Tokyo that they had been destroyed by being burned.

HENSHAW appeared to be somewhat reluctant to discuss the activities of COUSENS and INCE. He said they came together to Bunka, December 18, 1943, and that they would leave early in the morning and get home late at night, and spent all day at Radio Tokyo. Although they were in close contact with him and their fellow prisoners, they did not discuss their activities with them to any extent. He did ascertain that they were both connected with the "Zero Hour" and had written, worked, participated and spoke

[redacted]

on various other broadcasts. COUSENS and INCE were the motivating forces behind the "Zero Hour".

NORMAN REYES was a member of the U. S. Army, and a Filipino. He had for a long time been working for the Japanese--first over the Japanese-controlled radio station in Manila, and then at Radio Tokyo. He was also active on the "Zero Hour" according to statements made by COUSENS and INCE. Upon the creation of the puppet government in the Philippines, REYES was released from custody and continued to live in a hotel in Tokyo. He did not have any contact with HENSHAW or with other prisoners at Bunka. However, he did see COUSENS and INCE at Radio Tokyo, where all three worked on the "Zero Hour".

With regard to handling prisoners, HENSHAW said that at first they were taken in company of guards to Radio Tokyo, but that after a short while the whole group went along with one or two interpreters. As far as he can remember, COUSENS and INCE had a great deal of liberty and generally went around with an interpreter. All the prisoners were allowed free access at Radio Tokyo and were not under guard while in the building. He indicated that life at Bunka was exceedingly good compared with that in other prison camps, that they were given good food and quarters, and that COUSENS and INCE were given regular civilian suits to wear. HENSHAW claims that COUSENS and INCE at first refused to accept these suits as a gift. HENSHAW claims that all the prisoners in Bunka were of one thought [redacted]

[redacted] HENSHAW cannot remember the exact time, but STREETER was subsequently removed from Bunka and given private quarters in Tokyo. He was assisted by two or three men whom the Japanese had brought up from the Philippines at STREETER's personal request. These men were quartered with STREETER, and HENSHAW never saw them.

With regard to the operation of Radio Tokyo, HENSHAW stated that KAZEMURO "BUDDY" UNO was in charge of the "Hinomaru Hour" [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

TAMOTSU MURAYAMA was Major SHIGETSUGU TSUNEISHI's interpreter at the Imperial General Headquarters and was later assigned to Bunka Camp. He was very favorable to the prisoners and smuggled food into them. As a result of this activity he lost his job. He is now employed by the "Nippon Times" and HENSHAW has been in communication with him about once a month since VJ Day.

Another Japanese, HISHIKARI, first name unrecalled by HENSHAW, determined the policy of the program and subsequently took over some of the power held by IKEDA.

KAJI DOMOTO was a Japanese who relieved UNO of his position and was subsequently able to oust HISHIKARI from his position and finally got his job. After some months pressure was put on him and he refused to resign, so he was demoted to the position of interpreter.

HENSHAW claims that the prisoners as a whole did not have much to do with the personnel of Radio Tokyo, and that most of their work was done in the camp. They merely went to Radio Tokyo to broadcast. This was entirely different from COUSENS and INCE, who did practically none of their work at the camp but did all their writing and preparation along with their broadcasting at Radio Tokyo.

HENSHAW obtained the following information concerning the "Zero Hour" as a result of association and conversation with COUSENS and INCE. He claims these two men never discussed the "Zero Hour" or TOGURI with him or other prisoners at any length. Sometime in the fall of 1943, it was decided by the Information Bureau at Radio Tokyo that it would be highly desirable to have on the program a female announcer who could appeal to the Americans, and upon the specific order of Radio Tokyo, COUSENS was requested to interview applicants for the position. Among these applicants was one IVA TOGURI, who was at that time employed by Domei. Her job on the program was to handle what was termed as "light commentaries" at the introduction of various musical recordings. According to HENSHAW, he got the opinion from COUSENS and INCE that TOGURI was very pro-USA, and that she did on several occasions help COUSENS and INCE by getting food and medicine to them. It was her desire to leave Japan and return to the United States. It was also HENSHAW's opinion

that TOGURI was in the same position as the POWs, and that she had no alternative but to broadcast as she had to live and eat and could not do it with only her job at Domei. He said COUSENS and INCE thought a great deal of TOGURI and were not of the opinion she ever did or said anything which was in any way wrong, and certainly did not think she was a traitor. . .

HENSHAW said that COUSENS had a trial at Sidney, Australia, which was called a Magisterial inquiry. It commenced in August 1946 and continued until the middle of October of the same year. HENSHAW was in attendance at this trial for a period of about three weeks, and was the chief defense witness for COUSENS. HENSHAW claims that the Attorney General of New South Wales, Australia, dropped the charges against COUSENS as there was no indication he had committed any treasonable acts.

HENSHAW stated that he knew very little about the organization of Radio Tokyo; that the Chief of the Camp was Lieutenant General SEIZO ARISNE, and that his subordinate who was the Number One head of the camp was one SHIGETSUGU TSUNEISHI. HENSHAW did not have any information regarding the scripts or recordings of the "Zero Hour".

HENSHAW was flown home August 29, 1945, and arrived in Honolulu on September 5, 1945. He returned to Tokyo on July 19, 1946 [redacted] HENSHAW was discharged December 29, 1946, as a Lieutenant Commander, USNR.

HENSHAW was shown all the pictures of TOGURI in possession of the Los Angeles Office and he could not identify any of them. He reiterated that he had never seen the subject.

HENSHAW stated he had been interrogated at great length by Army and Navy Intelligence, and had given both agencies signed statements, as well as complete copies of his extensive diary.

ENCLOSURES: TO ALL OFFICES: 4 copies of photographs of subject

- P E N D I N G -

[redacted]

L E A D S

For the information of offices not heretofore receiving background information on this case, the following is set out:

TOGURI was employed in a clerical position with Domei, in Tokyo, and was later transferred to the Information Bureau and commenced broadcasting on the "Zero Hour" at Radio Tokyo in the middle of November 1943. She continued her broadcasting with certain interruptions until VJ Day. She was not the only woman who broadcast on the "Zero Hour" but she was the only person who was referred to generally as TOKYO ROSE, although neither she nor Radio Tokyo ever used the name TOKYO ROSE. In her broadcasts she identified herself as ANN, ORPHAN ANN and ORPHAN ANNIE.

The broadcasts of the "Zero Hour" were from 6:00 to 7:15 P.M. daily, seven days a week. However, TOGURI broadcast only five days a week as a rule. Her part of the program consisted of playing popular music recordings and making chit-chat prior to the introduction of each record. INCE also broadcast with TOGURI, and COUSENS was the one who wrote her scripts. Broadcasts of the "Zero Hour" were beamed to Armed Forces in the South Pacific, allegedly for the purpose of instilling homesickness and dissatisfaction in the hearts of the GIs.

In 1943, Radio Tokyo decided to have foreigners participate in the preparation of the broadcasts. Prisoners were brought from various prison camps throughout Japanese-dominated areas and were placed in the Bunka Camp in Tokyo.

The Department has ruled that a person who has not known TOGURI prior to her broadcasts will not be capable of identifying her program. COUSENS, INCE and REYES were all interviewed by CIC in Japan. The Bureau has requested the Australian authorities to reinterview COUSENS. INCE has already been reinterviewed by the San Francisco Office. REYES is reportedly in the United States and efforts are being made at this time to locate him for interview.

Detailed information was set out concerning the individuals in Camp Bunka, as well as other matters, because this was the first report of an individual from Camp Bunka. Offices receiving copies of this report are requested to interview the former POWs in detail concerning their knowledge of the "Zero Hour" and all information which they may have on TOGURI. Particular attention should be paid to activities of COUSENS and

LEADS (continued)

INCE in their connection with the subject and the Japanese authorities. Efforts should be made to determine the degree of collaboration on the part of COUSENS and INCE.

For the information of all offices, it has been reported that COUSENS and INCE have agreed to back up TOGURI and to testify in her behalf.

In the event that the office to whom the lead is assigned is unable to locate the former prisoner in their territory, it is requested that a copy of this report be forwarded to the office which is to conduct the interview of that particular person.

THE BOSTON OFFICE

AT ANDOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Will interview WALTER C. ODLIN.

THE BUTTE OFFICE

AT BOISE, IDAHO

Will interview DARWIN H. DODDS, 1219 North 24th Street.

THE CHICAGO OFFICE

AT GREAT LAKES NAVAL AIR STATION, GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS

Will interview FREDERICK FERGUSON SMITH, Radioman 1/C.

THE DALLAS OFFICE

AT ABILENE, TEXAS

Will interview FRANK FUJITA, 526 Chestnut Street

AT WELLS, TEXAS

Will interview JACK K. WISENER, who is the Postmaster at Wells.

LEADS (continued)

THE HOUSTON OFFICE

AT KINGSVILLE, TEXAS

Will interview JAMES G. MARTINEZ, 322 East Henrietta Avenue.

THE KNOXVILLE OFFICE

AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

Will interview WILLISTON MADISON COX, JR., 2627 Kingston Pike (or Place).

THE LOUISVILLE OFFICE

AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Will interview ALBERT P. RICKERT, 313 Mohawk Street (it should also be noted that RICKERT's address has been given as 700 Myrtle Street, Bellingham, Washington If RICKERT is found in Louisville, that office is requested to advise Seattle.

THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Will interview STEPHEN H. SHATTLES, 3140 St. Claude St.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Will interview JOE ASTORITA, 246 Avenue "Z".

THE PHOENIX OFFICE

A copy of this report is designated for Phoenix for information inasmuch as that office interviewed MARK LEWIS STREETER on December 8, 1947, at his home, 458 South Mesa Drive, Mesa, Arizona.

LEADS (Continued)

THE PORTLAND OFFICE

AT LA GRANDE, OREGON

Will interview LARRY W. QUILLE, 901 Main Street.

THE RICHMOND OFFICE

AT ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Will interview NEWTON LIGHT, Box 458 A, Route 2.

THE SAN ANTONIO OFFICE

AT LAREDO, TEXAS

Will interview RAMON MARTINEZ, 2720 Juarez Avenue.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will interview FREDERICK M. HOBBLITT, residence: 22 Temescal Terrace; business: Morse Export-Import Company, 64 Pine Street.

THE SEATTLE OFFICE

AT BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON

Will interview ALBERT P. RICKERT, 700 Myrtle Street (it should be noted that RICKERT's address was also Given as 313 Mohawk Street, Louisville, Kentucky, and that if RICKERT is found within your division Seattle is requested to advise the Louisville Office).

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will interview EDWIN KALBFLEISCH, Pentagon Building.

LEADS (Continued)

KALBFLEISCH has been interviewed on several occasions. However, it is felt he may be reinterviewed for the purpose of obtaining information along the lines requested in the leads of this report.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA MI FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN	2-13-48	2/14,16/48	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI was	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted], Milwaukee, Wis., former associate of IVA TOGURI at U.C.L.A., unable to identify photographs of IVA TOGURI exhibited to him.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File [redacted]
Bureau memorandums to Los Angeles dated December 18, 1947 and February 3, 1948
Report of SA [redacted] dated December 13, 1945.

DETAILS: At Milwaukee, Wisconsin

The photographs of Subject accompanying the referenced Bureau memorandums, copies of which were furnished to auxiliary offices, were displayed to [redacted] with negative results. [redacted] explained that it has been so long since he last saw IVA IKUKO TOGURI with whom he was associated while both were attending U.C.L.A. that he is now unable to identify any photograph of IVA IKUKO TOGURI unless perhps it might be one taken during the period when they were both in attendance at U.C.L.A.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHOENIX	2-18-48	2-10-48	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was.	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

On February 10, 1948, MARK L. STREETER, Mesa, Arizona, identified the two photos furnished this office by the Bureau February 3, 1948, and the four photos furnished this office by reference report, as those of subject.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file [redacted]
Bureau letter 2-3-48.
Report, SA [redacted], 2-4-48, Los Angeles.

DETAILS:

AT MESA, ARIZONA

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted] and the writer.

MARK L. STREETER, 458 South Mesa Drive, on February 10, 1948, was shown the two photographs furnished this offic by the Bureau February 3, 1948, and the four photographs furnished this office by reference report, at which time he stated that they were photographs of the subject.

He stated that he would know the subject's photograph an could identify her at any time and any place.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
510 South Spring Street, Room 900
Los Angeles 13, California

January 26, 1948

Mr. James M. Carter
United States Attorney
United States Department of Justice
United States Post Office and Court House
Los Angeles 12, California

RE: IVA IKUKO TAGURI, was.
TREASON

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith a photostatic copy of one original radio script reportedly used by Taguri.

This script was obtained by Bureau Agents from [redacted] obtained the original script from Richard Henschel who reportedly obtained it from the subject when he interviewed her in Tokyo. Efforts are being made at this time to interview Henschel who is in New York City.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted]
encl. 1

NR

ENCLOSURE TO UNITED STATES ATTORNEY:

Photostatic copy of original radio script reportedly used by TAGURI.

IVA IKUKO TAGURI, was.
TREASON
[redacted]

FEB. 25 .XMTN 10....MUSICAL.333333 333333

ANN: Thank you.

To warry on with our regualr custom of prese
Band time each evening on this program we ha
chosen a number that fits the occasion .. se
as there is only time for one more number an
our sign off the Band comes in with Lights O

BUS: LIGHTS OUT C J 102-B

ANN: That is the cue for me to tell you that you
are listening to Radio Tokyo's special progr
for friends in Australia and the South Pacif
We do this every night of the week including
Sunday so if you haven't got the habit yet w
not become one of my family of friends "down
under". All it costs is a turn of the dial.
night at 6 pm. Join me tomorrow night, will
you? Until then this is Ann of Radio Tokyo
good night and be good.

ANNOUNCER: This is BCJ you have been listen to 10th xmt
day direct to Aust and S Pac
JZJ 11,800kc 25.42ms
JLG3 11,705kc 25.63ms
now closing down resume xmtn 9.30tt just 2hr
Time in TOK exac __sec past 7.13 eve Friday
Goodnight thanks listen.

FEB.25.. XMTN 10....MUSICAL..11-1- 1-1-1.

ANN: Greetings Everybody!..How are my Friends in A
and the South Pacific this evening?..This is
Radio Tokyo here..and this is your special pr
which we Broadcast each night from 6 to 7:15
And And what do you think I found, going thro
Record Library to-day?..something I'll guaran
you haven't heard in years..listen!.here it i

BUS: "VIENI VIENI"..(V.V.A.10048-A)

ANN: Thats one out of the past isn't it?..and now
about some of that nice close Harmony work fr
Orphan's Choir?..can do?..Alright give us the
on the tuning fork Sergeant, and away we go!
"MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME."..

BUS: "MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME"...(V.J.H.213-B)

ANN: Nice work indeed!..if you can just keep yours
of trouble, and keep your feet dry, you'll be
the Networks when this is over!...lets sing a
more and then It'll be time for your News fro
American Home Front..Here we go!...

BUS: And now here's your News Announcer to read yo
News from the American Home Front!..come on i

TED READS: A.H.F. NEWS.....

ANN: THANK you....thank you..thank you.....
This is Radio Tokyo calling, and your dearest
Ann presenting our special programme for list
in Australia and my Family of Orphans in the
Pacific.

FEB.25...XMTN 10....MUSICAL...2-2-2-2-8

This time lets just be quiet and listen to some
swell music shall we?..here we are then the Min
Symphony with Eugene Ormandy playing Schumann's
XXX "TRAUMERIE"...

BUS: "TRAUMERIE"....(V.J.D.-498-B)

ANN: Like that?..me too, but now lets have something
little lighter and then it will be time for me
pass you on for your News Highlights and the Ze
Here we are!..Melodies by ~~[illegible]~~
fex Leo Fall played for you by Marek Weber & O

BUS: LEO FALL POTPOURRI (.V.J.B.122-A)R /4:

Use both sides if required.

NEWS, etc....

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

510 South Spring Street, Room 900
Los Angeles 13, California
February 5, 1948

Mr. James M. Carter
United States Attorney
U. S. Department of Justice
U. S. Post Office & Court H.
Los Angeles 12, California

FEB 6 - 1948

Re: IVA IKUKO TOGURI
TREASON

Dear Sir:

The following is a communication from the Legal Attache of the American Embassy in London, England dated December 31, 1947 which is quoted in its entirety:

"Reference is made to Bureau cable dated December 5, 1947, requesting that [redacted] an [redacted] presently in Europe be located with the view to determining whether he is able to identify the voice of Tokio Rose and possibly observed her in propaganda broadcasts in Japan and also whether he is able to furnish the name of an American Aviator familiar with the voice of subject.

[redacted] was located through [redacted] London, [redacted] and at the time of writer's inquiry it was ascertained that he is presently in Belgium and is connected with [redacted] Belgium. Fortunately, he was in London during the Christmas holidays and contacted the writer in the office at the American Embassy, at which time he stated that much as he would like to he is unable to identify the voice of Tokio Rose as he has never seen, heard or talked with her during the time he was a prisoner of war in Japan from July 1942 until the cessation of hostilities. Also, he was unable to provide the name of an American aviator familiar with the voice of Tokio Rose as suggested by the Bureau. He is in correspondence with several former American Army personnel with whom he was in contact while a prisoner of war but none of these

NR

Mr. James M. Carter February 5, 1948

Re: IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was.
TREASON

"individuals knew Tokio Rose or would be in a position to give testimony against her. He did, however, provide the writer with the names of several individuals who are presently in Australia and who definitely can identify her voice.

"One of these individuals is Lieutenant [redacted] who is presently residing at [redacted] Australia. According to [redacted] was taken from the prisoner of war camp to Tokyo where he remained for approximately 18 months and was definitely in Radio Tokyo and knew Tokio Rose. [redacted] refused to broadcast propaganda for the Japanese and at the time he was being considered for use in broadcasting Japanese propaganda to Australia he was afflicted with T. B. and later had a lung removed and was generally incapable of doing any actual broadcasting.

"Another individual who can identify Tokio Rose is Flight Lieutenant [redacted] who can be reached through the RAAF in Japan or the RAAF Transport Command in Melbourne, Australia. [redacted] according to [redacted] was another Australian prisoner of war who was brought to Radio Tokyo for the purpose of broadcasting propaganda. At the time [redacted] eyesight was very bad and he was unable to do any broadcasts, however, he did see and speak to Tokio Rose and is sufficiently acquainted with her to identify her voice.

"Still another individual is Major Charles Cousens who is now in Sydney, Australia, with the local broadcasting company. Major Cousens, according to [redacted] definitely broadcast propaganda for the Japanese and after the war he was returned to Australia and prosecuted but evaded conviction on the ground that he was threatened with beatings, would have his rations cut, etc. During his trial, Tokio Rose herself was brought to Australia and she gave damaging evidence against him, however, this was not sufficient and the defense made capital of the fact that accepting the testimony of an enemy to the country in preference to that of a citizen was something unheard of. On these grounds, Cousens was acquitted, however, he was eventually dishonorably discharged from the Australian Armed Forces. It is believed that Cousens would more than welcome the opportunity of now giving evidence against Tokio Rose and certainly in view of his present employment by the broadcasting company, is not in a position to refuse.

Mr. James M. Smith February 5, 1948

Re: IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was.
TREASON

[redacted] states that another source for witnesses to give testimony against Tokio Rose would be the inmates of the Bunker or Banker prisoner of war camp in Tokyo. This camp was referred to as the prisoner of war luxury camp as all the inmates of this camp collaborated with the Japanese authorities by writing script for Tokio Rose and Radio Tokyo in general. He did not know the identity of the inmates of this camp but possibly the information can be obtained from the American army authorities.

"Another possible witness is Edwin Kalbfleisch, Jr., a former U. S. Army Lieutenant, who is now connected with the Pabst Brewery in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Kalbfleisch, according to [redacted] worked openly and actively while a prisoner of war for Tokio Rose for approximately 18 months. He wrote numerous scripts for her and for Radio Tokyo

"As stated above [redacted] is still in communication with his American prisoner of war buddies and he has agreed to further correspond with them with the view to ascertaining whether they can identify the voice of Tokio Rose or give any other evidence against her and if so, he will so inform the writer."

The Bureau is desirous of knowing if the United States Attorney at Los Angeles feels that effort should be made to interview [redacted] and [redacted]

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Denver, Colorado	2/20/48	1/7,8,14; 2/6/48	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA INIKO TOGURI, alias "Tokyo Rose"	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] advised he has heard radio broadcasts by Tokyo Rose and believes he can now recognize her voice. [redacted] presently residing Illinois, Missouri and should be exhibited photographs which are reportedly those of subject, for identification. File reviewed and leads brought up to date.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File [redacted]
Report of [redacted] dated at Denver, Colorado, 12/16/47;
Report of [redacted] dated at New York City 2/3/48.

DETAILS: By letter dated December 11, 1947, [redacted] employed in [redacted] State of Colorado, [redacted] Denver, transmitted a letter to MID, Washington, D.C., requesting that his name be placed on a list for selection of military personnel to appear at the hearing and trial concerning TOKYO ROSE. His letter disclosed he had served with the First Marine Division of Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, during 1943 and 1944, and that every Thursday night at 9:00 P.M. he listened to the broadcast from Tokyo, Japan which lasted one hour. He advised that these broadcasts were under the supervision of a woman known as TOKYO ROSE and that occasionally the name IVA would be mentioned. The program consisted of the playing of phonograph records recorded by American bandleaders. During these programs a woman's voice would be transmitted such as "This transcription now being played by GLENN MILLER and his orchestra is dedicated to the

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Denver File [redacted]

"Marines and Sailors who are stationed on Guadalcanal tonight. How would you like to be home tonight, dancing with your best girl friend or wife at your favorite ballroom? Wouldn't it be nice to cuddle up to her and kiss her once again, but you will never get the chance to. I sure feel sorry for you fello

[redacted] stated that during the twelve months he sp on Guadalcanal he did not miss any of these broadcasts unless a storm interrupted their transmission. He advised that by he voice this woman appeared to be 27 or 28, her voice was rather soft and she spoke with a slight and broken accent. He advise he could recognize her voice by its various characteristics.

[redacted] who is [redacted] years of age, resides at [redacted] Denver, Colorado. He was interviewed and advised that although he had never seen TOKYO ROSE, he was of the firm opinion he could recognize her voice if he heard it again. He advised that certain characteristics in her speech were noted and that she never pronounced the letter "s"; nor did she pronounce the letter "d". He advised that for the word "and" she would say "an". He also advised she never pronounced the word "orchestra" in the plural. He said her statements were those of discouragement to the American boys and that she endeavored to lower the morale. He further advised he recalled she had a decided drawl in her speech and stated he would be very happy to try to identify her voice from a recording if given the opportunity.

[redacted] was formerly interviewed at Lowry Field, Denver, Colorado, as reflected in referenced report of the writer. When interviewed on December 18, 1947, the Denver Office did not have any photographs which were reportedly those of the Subject. Since that time, the Los Angeles Office has transmitted three photographs reportedly those of ubject, to offices by letters dated December 18, 1947 and February 3, 194 It has been ascertained that [redacted] who resided for a short time after his release from the Army, at [redacted], Denver, is presently residing with his parents at Ill Missouri. It is desired that the photographs above mentioned be exhibited to [redacted] to determine whether he can identify the with the woman who was represented to him as TOKYO ROSE in a broadcasting studio in Tokyo, Japan sometime in 1944. At that time, [redacted] was a prisoner of war and was taken to this studio with a group of other prisoners where a woman was introduced to him as TOKYO ROSE.

Denver File [redacted]

The file of the Denver Division in this case has been reviewed and the presently pending leads in the Denver Distric are being set forth hereinafter.

- P E N D I N G -

Denver File [redacted]

[redacted]

LEADS

THE ST. LOUIS DIVISION

At Illmo, Missouri

Will locate [redacted] who resides with his father, [redacted], and exhibit to him the three photographs of the Subject transmitted by the Los Angeles Office to all offices by its letters dated December 18, 1947 and February 3, 1948.

THE DENVER DIVISION

At Grand Junction, Colorado

*Will locate and interview [redacted], former Captain, AAF, and Communications Officer mentioned by [redacted] as possibly having some information relative to the broadcasts of TOKYO ROSE while on the Island of Saipan. [redacted] can be reached care of [redacted] (Above lead set forth in report of SA [redacted] dated 2/3/48 at New York.)

- P E N D I N G -

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE	2-21-48	12-5,9,10,26-47; 1-14;2-5,9,11-48	JOHN A. PARKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was, Mrs. Philip Jairus D'Aquino, Ann, Orphan Ann, Orphan Annie, Tokyo Rose	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SA PAUL A. HORGAN, FBI, Knoxville, in signed statement adv in October 1945, while serving as Special Agent with 80th Metropolitan Unit, CIC, US Army, Tokyo, Japan, he took IVA TOGURI into military custody at her residence on outskirts Tokyo and delivered her to a Major RIETZ, US Army, Yokohar Photographs of TOGURI positively identified by HORGAN as w picked up by him. TOGURI admitted to HORGAN that she had broadcasted over Radio Tokyo, calling herself Little Orpha Annie. In December 1945 HORGAN again saw TOGURI, taking h from Sugamo Prison to Tokyo Radio Studio, where recordings made of her voice, and returning her to prison. States CI Agent CHARLES HETTRICK had charge of Tokyo Rose investigat in Japan and interviewed TOGURI more than 20 times. Names other military personnel who worked on case listed. Lead forth to locate records of 80th Metropolitan Unit, CIC. I Col WILLISTON MADISON COX, JR, AC, ASN 0-426370, now resic Knoxville, Tennessee, was ranking American officer in Camp Bunka, Jap Prisoner of War Camp in Tokyo, where Allied pri compelled to engage in Japanese propaganda were quartered, January 1944 to September 1945. States did not know TOGUR never knowingly saw her and can furnish no firsthand infor of evidentiary value. Photos of TOGURI not recognized by Partial list of Allied prisoners confined at Camp Bunka furnished by Colonel COX from memory. COX states Major CH COUSENS, Australian Army, and Major WALLACE INCE, US Army, inmates of Camp Bunka, were forced to participate in Jap propaganda broadcasts, worked closely with TOGURI and can doubtless identify her. The statement of Colonel COX set

- RUC -

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[redacted]

REFERENCE: Bureau file [redacted].
Report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON dated 2-4-48 at Los Angeles

DETAILS: AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE:

SA PAUL A. HORGAN, presently assigned to the Knoxville Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who entere on duty with this Bureau on December 9, 1946, advised in response to Bure teletype to all SACS dated 12-4-47 that he had formerly been a member of the United States Army and assigned as a Special Agent (Staff Sergeant) t the 80th Metropolitan Unit, Counter Intelligence Corps, and conducted investigation in that capacity in Japan during the autumn of 1945 with respect to captioned matter.

A signed statement, two copies of which were transmitted to the Bureau by Knoxville letter of 12-5-47 and one copy to the Los Ange Office by Knoxville letter of 1-15-48, was executed by SA HORGAN concerni his recollection of the events in which he participated which are believe pertinent to instant investigation. Agent HORGAN's statement is quoted a follows:

"Knoxville, Tennessee
December 5, 1947

"I, PAUL A. HORGAN, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, presently assigned to the Knoxville Division, make the following statement for the purpose of setting out my knowledge of and contacts with IVA TOGURI (phonetic), commonly known as TOKYO ROSE:

"On September 2, 1945, I was a member of the Counter Intelligence Corps and arrived at Tokyo, Japan, from the Philippine Islands. I was a Special Agent of the 80th Metropolitan Unit, Counter Intelligence Corps, Tokyo.

"In approximately October, 1945, I was ordered by my superior officer, Captain PIERSON, to pick up IVA TOGURI (phonetic) at an address not now recalled on the outskirts of Tokyo. It was generally understood around the Counter Intelligence Corps Headquarter that IVA TOGURI (phonetic) was identical with the female broadcaster known as TOKYO ROSE. In company with Counter Intelligence Corps Special Agents, Staff Sergeant MILTON BELINKIE (phonetic), who, I believe, [redacted] and Technical Sergeant MURPHY, whose first name, I believe, was JOHN, I went out in

accordance with my orders to pick up IVA TOGURI and turn her over to Major RIETZ (phonetic), Counter Intelligence Corps, Yokohama. The three of us went to the stated address in a jeep and picked up a young woman about twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age, who spoke fluent English, and who acknowledged her identity as IVA TOGURI (phonetic). We carried her in the jeep to Yokohama. During the ride from Tokyo to Yokohama, this young woman stated that her maiden name was IVA TOGURI (phonetic) and that she was married to TOMASO ACQUINA (phonetic), a Portuguese foreign news correspondent attached to the Domei News Agency. During this ride, IVA TOGURI (phonetic) admitted she had broadcast from the Tokyo Radio Station of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, which was commonly known as Radio Tokyo. She said that the first time she heard herself called TOKYO ROSE was when the American Army entered Tokyo. She stated that she had on occasion introduced herself on some of her programs as "Little Orphan Annie". During this ride, Special Agent MURPHY was kidding IVA TOGURI (phonetic) by telling her that she had not damaged the morale of the American forces and, in fact, the commanding officers had requisitioned more radios for the men to enable them to hear her program. She laughed and said, in effect, that she didn't care and that she didn't see how her broadcasts could have any damaging effects It was assumed, in the ensuing conversation, by all of us, including IVA TOGURI (phonetic), that she was the woman broadcasting as TOKYO ROSE. When we got to Yokohama, after about an hours ride, we turned IVA TOGURI (phonetic) over to Major RIETZ (phonetic). I did not see IVA TOGURI (phonetic) again for a period of two to three months.

"In approximately December, 1945, Captain PIERSON gave me a list of three persons to pick up at Sugamo Prison in Tokyo and to take to the Radio Broadcasting Corporation of Japan for the purpose of making recordings of their voices. These three people were MARK L. STREETER, an American civilian captured by the Japanese on Wake Island, Sergeant JOHN PROVOO (phonetic), who was captured by the Japanese on Corregidor, and IVA TOGURI (phonetic), all of whom had broadcast on the Japanese propaganda program. STREETER refused to accompany me to the Broadcasting Corporation but IVA TOGURI (phonet and JOHN PROVOO (phonetic) went with me to the Broadcasting Corporatio of Japan and made recordings from scripts of their previous broadcasts I recall that when IVA TOGURI (phonetic) came into the interview room in Sugamo Prison I asked her if she remembered me. She laughed and said, in effect, she should after the jeep ride I had given her from Tokyo to Yokohama. On this occasion, I interviewed IVA TOGURI (phonetic) as to her willingness to make the recording, took her to the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, and listened while she read

her script. After the recording, in company with 2nd Lieutenant HARDESTY, also of the 80th Metropolitan Unit, Counter Intelligence Corps, I took IVA TOGURI (phonetic) to the Hotel Kai Kosha (phonetic), where the 80th Metropolitan Unit was quartered, provided her with dinner, and talked with her for approximately one and one-half hours. Lt. HARBESTY and myself then took IVA TOGURI (phonetic) and Sergeant JOHN PROVOO (phonetic) to Camp Bunka, where the Allied Nationals who were doing propaganda for the Japanese were quartered during the war, and from there took her back to Sugamo Prison, and I never saw her again.

"After the recordings previously referred to were made under the supervision of Lt. MARLEY (phonetic) of the 80th Metropolitan Unit, Counter Intelligence Corps, they were, by him, flown back to Washington, D. C., for identification purposes.

"IVA TOGURI did not have a particularly distinctive voice and she had a slight impediment in the nature of a lisp, which occasionally occurred in her speech. From listening to IVA TOGURI (phonetic), I gained the impression that she was not trained for broadcasting and did not have polished diction. She ran through her script hurriedly and without pauses for punctuation. During the recordings above mentioned, IVA TOGURI (phonetic) read several of the scripts she had read during the war, and her reading ran something like this—

> "Good evening, bone heads. This is your old friend, "Little Orphan Annie", coming to you with another series of your favorite melodies. How is it out there tonight, suckers, wallowing in the mud, slime, and filth, when you should be home with your sweethearts? Oh, you suckers. Well, sit back and try to make yourselves comfortable while I play for you one of your old favorites. (Then she would play a record like "Mexicali Rose", "I Love You Truly" or another popular hit.)

"When the record was over, she would comment on it, saying something like this—

> "Well, how did you like that, bone heads?

"Special Agent, Counter Intelligence Corps, CHARLES HETTRICK of the 80th Metropolitan Unit handled the entire TOKYO ROSE

investigation and interviewed IVA TOGURI (phonetic) more than twenty times. He knew her and her whole story and, in my opinion, could undoubtedly identify IVA TOGURI (phonetic), known as TOKYO ROSE, by voice or by any other means.

"Major WALLACE E. INCE, U. S. Army Signal Corps, who was captured in the Philippines, was one of the three men in charge of all the Allied Nationals, who were quartered in Camp Bunka and were being used by the Japanese in their propaganda broadcasts. The Counter Intelligence Corps investigation disclosed that INCE was one of the three men who auditioned ten Japanese girls who spoke English for the purpose of selecting a female propaganda broadcaster. From these ten girls one was selected, this being IVA TOGURI (phonetic), known to the American forces as TOKYO ROSE. INCE stated that IVA TOGURI (phonetic) had been selected by himself and the other two men as a means of at least partially sabotaging the Japanese propaganda program since her voice was not pleasant or well suited to broadcasting purposes. INCE and the other two men--Major CHARLES COUSENS (phonetic), an Australian who was afterwards turned over to the Australian authorities, and a third man believed to be a Lieutenant Colonel COX, but I am not sure--had close and immediate supervision, during the broadcasting activities, of a number of these Allied Nationals, including IVA TOGURI, and knew them very well indeed. Without doubt, INCE could identify IVA TOGURI (phonetic) by voice or any other means. At the time I left Tokyo, INCE was under confinement and investigation for collaboration, and I do not know his present status or whereabouts.

"I have read the above, and it is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ PAUL A. HORGAN"

HORGAN stated that, although he did hear TOGURI make a test recording of her voice, he did not hear her engage in any of her regular broadcasts. He obtained no scripts, recordings or other matter of evidentiary value when he took the subject into custody. He likewise advised that he has no information regarding the present addresses of any of the military personnel mentioned in above statement who participated in the Tokyo Rose investigation during 1945, but suggested that investigative reports submitted by CIC personnel would be on file at CIC Headquarters, possibly in the Office of the Provost Marshal General at the War Department in Washington, DC.

[redacted]

The photograph, proported to be that of TOGURI, transmitted to Knoxville with Bureau letter of December 18, 1947 and identified as a photograph of subject TOGURI made while she was in Japan, which portrays her wearing a Japanese kimono and singing at a microphone before an orchestra, was viewed by SA HORGAN and he stated that it did not resemble the subject in his opinion. He described TOGURI as a small-boned woman with pointed facial features, straight hair and appearing typically Japanese.

The large photograph of subject TOGURI, portraying her in American dress consisting of a white blouse, open at the throat, and a vest-like jacket, which was transmitted to Knoxville with Los Angeles letter of January 8, 1948, was viewed by SA HORGAN who advised that it is an excellent likeness of the woman known to him as IVA TOGURI and is identical with the woman taken into custody by him on the outskirts of Tokyo in approximately October 1945. Likewise, SA HORGAN positively identified the two photographs of TOGURI furnished this office by Bureau letter of February 3, 1948. It is noted that one of these photographs portrays TOGURI, wearing slacks and a blouse, standing in a bamboo archway, and the other portrays her, similarly dressed, seated at a table on which a microphone is located. SA HORGAN likewise positively identified the four small photographs of TOGURI transmitted to Knoxville as enclosures to referenced report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON dated 2-4-48 at Los Angeles. He advises that all photographs except the one first mentioned above depict the woman known to him as IVA TOGURI, who was taken into military custody by him in Tokyo during October of 1945. He believes that he can identify this woman should he have an opportunity to view her in person.

Los Angeles letter of January 27, 1948, referring in turn to Bureau letter of January 17, 1948, requested that the six individuals mentioned by Major WALLACE E. INGE, as set forth in San Francisco letter of 12-23-47 (copy of which was not furnished Knoxville) be interviewed, and listed one of these six individuals as WILLISTON M. COX, 2627 Kingston Place, Knoxville, Tennessee. Similarly, the report of SA ORTON dated 2-4-48 at Los Angeles further identifies COX as WILLISTON MADISON COX, JR, 2627 Kingston Pike, Knoxville, Tennessee, who was a major in the United States Army, imprisoned in Camp Bunka in Tokyo, and who supervised Bunka camp operations. It was believed that he might have information of value concerning the Tokyo Rose investigation.

It should be noted that WILLISTON MADISON COX, JR, now a civilian, was discharged from the United States Army Air Corps as a Lieutenant Colonel on January 29, 1946 and since that time has been residing with his father, [redacted] at 2627

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[redacted]

Kingston Pike, Knoxville, and has been recouping his health at the COX farm located at Louisville, Tennessee. COX is 30 years of age, a graduate of the University of Tennessee, and is an acquaintance of the writer. On February 9 and 11, 1948 COX was interviewed at the Knoxville Office by SA PAUL A. HORGAN and the writer and furnished the following signed statement, the original of which is being transmitted herewith to the Los Angeles Office:

"Knoxville, Tennessee
February 11, 1948

"I, Williston Madison Cox, Jr, of 2627 Kingston Pike, Knoxville, Tennessee, age 30, make the following free and voluntary statement to Special Agents John A. Parker and Paul A. Horgan of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Knoxville, Tennessee, having been advised that such statement is not compulsory and that it may be used in a court of law if necessary. No threats, promises or inducements were made to me to give this statement.

"I enlisted in the United States Army Air Corps on February 10, 1941 and was assigned to duty in the South Pacific with the 38th Bombardment Group, Fifth Air Force. While based at Port Moresby, New Guinea we made a bombing mission over the Jap Naval Base, Madang, New Guinea on August 5, 1943. At that time I held the rank of Major, ASN O-426370, and on that occasion I was not piloting an airplane but was riding as Command Pilot of the B-25 Squadron. One of the motors of the plane caught afire as a result of enemy action and it was necessary for us to make a forced landing in a small bay near Madang. One of the members of the crew, Sergeant Zimmerman, was killed in the crash and the other five members of the crew, including myself, swam ashore, with the aid of life-jackets, and were taken prisoner by a detachment of Japanese Infantry soldiers. Those taken prisoner with me were Captain Robert Herry, Lt Koscelnek, Lt Lewis Rittacco and Sergeant Anderson. These last four crew members later lost their lives in the sinking of a Jap prison ship.

"I was first placed in a prison camp at Madang and held there for approximately three weeks and then flown to Rabaul. I was held at Rabaul for about four and one-half months and then went by boat to Tokyo, arriving at Tokyo about December 8, 1943, and was incarcerated in the Omori Prison Camp in Tokyo. After remaining at Omori for about four weeks, two Japs, one a Lieutenant and one a civilian, came in and interviewed us and obtained our personal

histories. About two weeks thereafter Lt Jack Wisener and I were transferred from Camp Omori to Camp Bunka in Tokyo, which had been set up in a former girls' school. Camp Bunka had been established by the Japanese approximately two or three months prior to my arrival there for the purpose of quartering prisoners of war who were to be used in radio broadcasts and other Japanese propaganda activities.

Other inmates of Camp Bunka, whom I can now recall, were Major Wallace E. Ince, captured on Corregidor, originally from Walla Walla, Washington, who I now believe to be in the Regular Army; Major Charles Cousens, Australian Army, who had been captured at Singapore and who before the war had been an announcer with the Australian Broadcasting Company in Sidney, Australia; Lieutenant George Henshaw, United States Navy, whose home was in Honolulu, T.H., present whereabouts unknown to me; Lieutenant Edwin Kalbfleisch, United States Army Artillery, captured on Batan, who came originally, I believe, from St Louis, Missouri, and who may now be a Regular Army officer; Lieutenant John McNaughton, British Army, whose home was London and who was captured at Singapore; Lieutenant Jack Wisener, United States Army Air Corps, whose home is in Wells, Texas and with whom I have corresponded within the past few months; Master Sergeant Newton Light, who had about twenty years service in the United States Army, originally from Roanoke, Virginia and had married a Philippine woman, and whose present whereabouts I do not know; Sergeant John Provoo, United States Army, originally from San Francisco (?), California, who had studied Buddhism in Japan for a year and a half before the war and who, following his capture on Corregidor, was used by the Japs as an interpreter and who, I understand, is presently being held at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, awaiting Court-martial on charges of collaboration; Frank Fujita, a United States Army volunteer through the Texas National Guard, whose home was in Abilene, Texas, present whereabouts unknown to me; Chief Radioman Fred Smith; United States Navy, originally from California, who I believe to be still in the United States Navy; a Dutch Army Warrant Officer named Schenk who had been captured at Java, D.W.I.; Corporal Fred M. Hobblitt, United States Marine Corps, captured on Wake Island; Sergeant Walter Odlin, RA, United States Army Air Corps, who had been captured in the Philippines while with the 19th Bombardment Group, whose home originally was in New Hampshire; and two or three others among the military personnel whose names I cannot recall.

"Several civilians were also incarcerated at Camp Bunka, including Joseph Astarita from Brooklyn, New York who was captured

while working on a construction project on Wake Island; Mark Streeter, originally from Ogden, Utah, captured as a civilian construction worker on Wake Island, who has been charged with treason for his collaboration activities; Larry Quill, originally from Oregon, who was captured as a civilian construction worker on Wake Island; and one or two other civilians whose names I cannot now recall.

"So far as I now know, all of the above named individuals are still alive and would be available for interview concerning this matter.

"I have been asked what I know about Iva Ikuko Toguri, also known as Tokyo Rose, Little Orphan Annie and Annie, who broadcasted on the "Zero Hour" programs over Radio Tokyo, speaking in English and playing recordings of popular American songs, which broadcasts were beamed to Allied troups in the South Pacific. I wish to state that I never knowingly saw this woman, Iva Ikuko Toguri, and can furnish no first-hand information whatsoever concerning her activities which would be of evidentiary value in treason proceedings against her. I knew that there was such a woman from hearing conversations around Camp Bunka, and most of what I know concerning her was told to me by Major Wallace Ince, mentioned above. Ince and Cousens were forced to participate in "Zero Hour" broadcasts and frequently went to the studios of Radio Tokyo. I believe that they can identify this woman if it is possible for anyone to do so. I have been shown four separate photographs of Iva Ikuko Toguri and do not recognize her as anyone I have ever seen before.

"During the time I was confined to Camp Bunka I was requested on several occasions by the Japs to participate on radio broadcasts over Radio Tokyo but always succeeded in evading such broadcasts by feigning illness or by passive refusal to go to the studios. On four or five occasions I did sing in a chorus with other prisoners of war on the "Hinomaru Hour."

"At the time my personal history was obtained by the Japs while I was still at the Omori Camp in Tokyo, the Japs prepared a dramatic skit concerning the shooting down and capture of myself and my crew which was presented over Radio Tokyo shortly before I was transferred to Camp Bunka. I did not participate in this broadcast and the American voices portrayed thereon were those of other Allied prisoners of war confined at Camp Bunka. Altogether, I estimate that eight or ten of the prisoners at Camp Bunka participated

[redacted]

in actual broadcasts over Radio Tokyo in their individual capacities, and many of the remainder, including myself, sang in a chorus from time to time, which was used as background music in the "Hinomaru Hour" broadcasts.

"I remained at Camp Bunka until the end of the war, being transferred back to Camp Omori on about August 16, 1945 and subsequently liberated by the American Navy. I returned to the United States, travelling via plane from Tokyo to Manila and thence to San Francisco by transport, arriving about September 4, 1945. On September 24, 1945 I received a promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and was honorably discharged with that rank on January 29, 1946 at the Air Corps Separation Center, Boca Raton, Florida. During my imprisonment I lost considerable weight, suffered from malaria, dietary deficiencies, and spent approximately a year following my release undergoing treatment at Army hospitals.

"Shortly after my liberation I furnished complete statements, incorporating the above information and other information of military value, to the Counter Intelligence Corps representatives of the United States Army at the 29th Replacement Depot in Manila, P.I. I also furnished statements to CIC Agents while still in the Air Corps and stationed at the Miami Army Air Depot, Miami, Florida, and since my discharge have furnished two separate depositions to CIC Agent [redacted] Federal Building, Knoxville, Tennessee. It is my understanding that these statements and depositions were to be used in the War Crimes Trials concerning the various members of the Japanese military establishments where I was imprisoned. None of these statements contained any information of evidentiary value concerning Iva Ikuko Toguri.

"I read the above statement and it is all true and correct to the best of my recollection and belief.

/s/ WILLISTON M. COX, JR.

Witnesses:
JOHN A. PARKER
F.B.I. Knoxville, Tenn."

Mr. COX pointed out that he kept no diary during the time he was in prison and therefore the names, addresses and dates set out in above statement are all drawn from his memory. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Mr. COX elaborated by saying that he was quartered in a small room at Camp Bunka for approximately eighteen months with INCE, COUSENS, KALBFLEISCH, HENSHAW, WISENER, McNAUGHTON and SHENK and therefore was closer to these individuals than he was to any of the other inmates of Camp Bunka. He advised that of these, INCE and COUSENS could undoubtedly furnish information of evidentiary value in any prosecution of TOGURI.

All of the above described photographs of IVA TOGURI were exhibited to Colonel COX and he advised that he could not identify them. He stated that he never knowingly saw this woman and, in so far as he is now aware, never came in contact with her while a prisoner in Japan. He admitted that he had heard of her and that most of the information which he had received second-hand concerning her was furnished him by Major WALLACE INCE, mentioned above.

It is noted from a review of this file that Major INCE and Major COUSENS both have apparently been interviewed at length concerning this matter and no lead is therefore being set forth to have them interviewed. Likewise, it is noted that referenced report of SA ORTON sets forth leads to have other inmates of Camp Bunka interviewed and these leads are not being restated by the Knoxville Office.

Enclosures: Los Angeles - original statement of Lt Col WILLISTON MADISON COX, JR

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, DC

Will, at the CIC Headquarters or Provost Marshal General's Office, War Department, attempt to locate investigative reports pertinent to the Tokyo Rose case, which were prepared by Agents of the 80th Metropolitan Unit, Counter Intelligence Corps, at Tokyo during the autumn of 1945, noting that the following military personnel mentioned in the signed statement of SA HORGAN possibly conducted investigation pertinent to this matter:

Captain PIERSON
Major REITZ
Lieutenant HARDESTY
Lieutenant MARLEY
CIC Agent CHARLES HETTRICK
CIC Agent BELINKIE
CIC Agent JOHN MURPHY

Will fully identify the above CIC Agents by name, serial number and present address, setting forth leads to have them interviewed concerning their recollection of the investigation conducted by them in the Tokyo Rose case.

Will obtain copies or photostats of pertinent CIC reports in the Tokyo Rose case, furnishing such copies to the Los Angeles Office and, if deemed necessary, likewise furnishing copies to offices assigned leads to interview the appropriate CIC personnel mentioned in the aforegoing paragraph.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA CV. FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CLEVELAND, OHIO	2/24/48	12/26/47; 2/13/48	CLARE F. CARTER [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IRUKO TOGURI, was: "Tokio Rose," "Orphan Annie," Ann Toguri	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted], Cleveland, Ohio, formerly with [redacted] in Japan occupation, advises he received two photographs of "Tokio Rose" and sample of radio script used by her from fellow officers in Japan between September 2nd and October 1st, 1945. Believes RICHARD HENCHEL or [redacted] now of New York City, may have been officers furnishing this evidence. Cannot recall exact details or circumstances of receiving same. Radio script and photographs forwarded Bureau December 31, 1947.

- R U C -

Reference: Bureau teletype dated December 4, 1947

Cleveland letter to Bureau dated December 31, 1947

Los Angeles letter to New York dated February 10, 1948.

Details: At Cleveland, Ohio:

[redacted], [redacted] Ohio, was interviewed at his home by the writer on December 26, 1947.

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[redacted] is presently employed at the [redacted] at [redacted] Cleveland, and stated that between September 2, 1945 and October 1, 1945 he was with the General Headquarters Division under General MacArthur and was acting as [redacted] in the 4026th Signal Photo Battalion. He stated that his "outfit" moved into Tokyo with the first of the occupying troops, and that one of the first assignments they had there was to secure suitable news stories complete with pictures, and that, accordingly, a group of photographers connected with his battalion endeavored to locate, photograph, and interview "TOKYO ROSE."

He stated that these men were apparently successful in this and that one of his subordinates, a man named RICHARD HENSCHEL, who is presently living in the Central Park area of New York City and who is listed in the New York City phone book (believed to be working for the "Disc of the Month Club," New York City), located "TOKYO ROSE" at her home and photographed her, both at her home and in the broadcasting studio. He said that HENSCHEL furnished him the two prints of the photographs which were forwarded to the Bureau by referenced Cleveland letter dated December 31, 1947, indicating he had taken them of subject "TOKYO ROSE" at that time. [redacted] pointed out that in the photograph believed to have been taken in the broadcasting studio there is a reflection in the background similar to lights used in taking motion pictures, and he believes it possible that moving pictures were also taken of "TOKYO ROSE" by this organization at that time.

He said further that HENSCHEL appears to have interviewed or to have been present at an interview of "TOKYO ROSE" at her home, at which time she furnished HENSCHEL with two or more copies of radio scripts used by her. One of the original radio scripts was given by HENSCHEL to [redacted] and was delivered to Special Agent [redacted] by [redacted] together with the two photographs referred to above. [redacted] has requested that when these items have served their purpose they be returned to him if possible.

[redacted] stated that from the subject matter of the script he would judge the scripts to have been used in the year 1942 or 1943, although it is noted that all the scripts are undated as to year. He said that he understood from HENSCHEL that the signature appearing on the first page of the script is the genuine signature of "TOKYO ROSE" presumably placed thereon at the time of the presentation of the script to HENSCHEL.

[redacted] further stated that one [redacted] in Tokyo at that time, and was believed by him to have been present at the "TOKYO ROSE" interview. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] further stated that in his opinion further valuable information could be secured from one [redacted] He said that [redacted] He believes that [redacted] is familiar with the photographing and interviewing of "TOKYO ROSE" by the occupying troops.

He said that from his conversations with HENSCHEL he got the impression that "TOKYO ROSE" had explained her role as broadcaster by stating that her part in the program was innocuous, and that the only untrue portions of it or the only parts that could be construed as enemy propaganda were contained in the news items which were read by another announcer into the program from time to time.

On February 13, 1948 [redacted] was re-contacted by the writer and confirmed the fact that he was unable to recall specifically who furnished him the photographs and sample radio script referred to herein. He stated that to the best of his recollection it was either RICHARD HENSCHEL or [redacted] and that he received these pieces of evidence sometime between September 2nd and October 1st, 1945.

It is to be noted that the original two photographs and sample radio script furnished by [redacted] as described herein, were forwarded to the Bureau by referenced letter dated December 31, 1947.

On February 17, 1948 the New York Office was advised by teletype that RICHARD HENSCHEL, according to informant [redacted], was last known to reside at 42 West 88th Street as of January 1947. [redacted]

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
TO THE
OFFICE OF ORIGIN

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	2/20/48	2/9/48	CHESTER C. ORTON [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, w.a.s.	T R E A S O N

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: GEORGE H. HENSHAW on reinterview furnished details concerning POW programs on Radio Tokyo. Identified RUTH HAYAKAWA, MIYEKO FURUYA OKI, GENEVIEVE TOPPING, and MARY ISHII. Confirmed general statements made by GEORGE KAZUMARO UNO on activities at Bunko, but claimed conditions were not as good as indicated by UNO. HENSHAW claims he has never seen or talked to TOGURI. Radio Tokyo employee produced radio script at trial of COUSENS in Australia.

-P-

REFERENCE: Bureau File [redacted]
Report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON, Los Angeles, 2/4/48.

DETAILS:

GEORGE H. HENSHAW was reinterviewed on February 9, 1948 at his apartment, 617 North Linden Drive, Beverly Hills, California, by Special Agent JOHN J. HENRY and the writer.

The Bureau under date of January 31, 1948 furnished this office with photostatic copies of CIC investigation on one GEORGE KAZUMARO UNO which included a statement made by UNO. In his statement, UNO alleges that the POWs who were in Camp Bunka had a program and "actually, they competed with the

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[redacted]

already popular ZERO HOUR which featured Miss RUTH HAYAKAWA as TOKYO ROSE."

HENSHAW stated that their program as it was first instituted was known as the HUNOMARU HOUR and was subsequently entitled HUMANITY CALLS. There was also another program put on by the POWs entitled THE POSTMAN CALLS. He admitted that their programs did compete for popularity among the GI listeners with the ZERO HOUR. Insofar as he can recall in his conversations with INCE and COUSENS who were the activators of the ZERO HOUR, IVA TOGURI was the person who played the principal part and who was typified by the American GIs as TOKYO ROSE, although RUTH HAYAKAWA did participate on the program for a portion of the time.

With regard to the program HUMANITY CALLS, HENSHAW stated that in the fall of 1944 it received this new name. From December, 1943 until the fall of 1944, it was known as the HUNOMARU HOUR. The HUMANITY CALLS program was practically as follows: There was a Master of Ceremonies and theme music. This was followed by a commentary which more often than not had a political point; sometimes the commentaries would deal with Red Cross life. This was followed by some music and after the music came the playlet entitled THREE MISSING MEN which was written by HENSHAW. This was followed by a record and in the early stages of the program, after the record there was a commentary. However, during the latter part of the war, the commentary was often deleted and six or seven messages from POWs were read. The purpose of this was to generate interest on the part of people on the home front and encourage them to listen to the programs so that they would hear the messages and at the same time would be subjected to the Japanese propaganda that would come out in the commentaries.

In his conversation with INCE and HOBBLITT, HENSHAW ascertained that THE POSTMAN CALLS program was initiated in the fall of 1944 and continued until V-J Day. The program was instituted by TED WALLACE whose real name is WALLACE ELWELL INCE. He wrote the script, supervised the program and operated the turntables. The program was thirty minutes in length. The program was devoted almost entirely to POWs and contained one brief commentary which would appear two or three times a week. All of the messages on THE POSTMAN CALLS were read by FREDERICK M. HOBBLITT.

HENSHAW stated that at first women were used in the HUMANITY CALLS broadcast, but that near the close of the war they were eliminated and the parts were taken by the POWs themselves. These women were: RUTH HAYAKAWA, MIYEKO FURUYA, who later became Mrs. KENKICHI OKI, and "Mother" GENEVIEVE TOPPING.

TOGURI, in her own signed statement, indicates that HAYAKAWA was the individual who appeared on the program on Sundays. Mrs. KEN OKI, according to TOGURI, took her place on Saturdays from the summer of 1944 until the spring of 1945.

HENSHAW described both these women as full time employees of Radio Tokyo, participating in various programs, including those with the POWs. GENEVIEVE TOPPING was described by HENSHAW as being about 83 years of age, and the wife of an American missionary; that she had spent most of her life in Japan, and had become indoctrinated by the Japanese. HAYAKAWA, according to HENSHAW, was a friend of UNO's and HAYAKAWA was reported to be a member of KEMPI TAI, which he described as being the NKVD or Gestapo in Japan. The only time that HENSHAW saw HAYAKAWA was during the period that UNO was in charge of the camp before he left for the Philippines. This was approximately from December 8, 1943 to the fall of 1944.

MIYEKO FURUYA, as she was known to him and who is now Mrs. KEN OKI, took female parts on the program and he knew her for a period of six months, commencing in the early part of 1944. He could not give much information concerning Mrs. TOPPING, except that she was strongly pro-Japanese. In the fall of 1944, the Japanese put a ban on Radio Tokyo female personnel participating in the POW radio programs.

In TOGURI's signed statement, she makes mention of the fact that MARY ISHII, an Eurasian, took her place during the period from March to May, 1945 during which period TOGURI was ill. After TOGURI returned to the ZERO HOUR, ISHII continued on the program until it went off the air in August, 1945.

HENSHAW stated that MARY ISHII is the sister to KENNETH ISHII who worked very closely with COUSENS in Radio Tokyo. KENNETH visited Camp Bunka and on one occasion got HENSHAW a pair of shoes. KENNETH ISHII was well regarded by both COUSENS and INCE. HENSHAW believed that ISHII had a Caucasian mother. HENSHAW met MARY ISHII after the war about one year ago in Tokyo at which time she was working in a canteen for enlisted men. KENNETH ISHII is presently employed in Reuters (British News Agency) in Tokyo, and HENSHAW has been in communication with him since the termination of the war.

According to HENSHAW, INCE was active in the ZERO HOUR with TOGURI from some time before he arrived in Bunka in December, 1943 until May 1, 1944. COUSENS was also active on the ZERO HOUR until June 17, 1944 when he got sick and was placed in the hospital until January, 1945. Both INCE and COUSENS wrote TOGURI's scripts from the time he first met them until June of 1944. After that HENSHAW does not know who took their place on the ZERO HOUR with TOGURI. After COUSENS recovered in January, 1945, he joined the HUMANITY CALLS program, wrote some commentaries and handled the political items. He does not recall that COUSENS did any work on the ZERO HOUR during 1945.

HENSHAW said that at Radio Tokyo there was a library of recordings. The recordings for HUMANITY CALLS and also for THE POSTMAN CALLS were picked out by two individuals, INCE and HOBBLITT. If TOGURI used the library, and it was HENSHAW's opinion that she undoubtedly did, to pick out recordings for her own programs then HOBBLITT would be one who had seen her many times.

UNO, in his statement, indicated that the POWs in Bunka were picked from among experienced journalists, commentators, radio announcers and professional entertainers. According to UNO, after their arrival from their respective POW camps; it was found that they did not all have ability and some of them came under false pretenses and others exaggerated their own ability or talent. The ones without ability and talent were given positions in the kitchen or taking care of the camp. He stated that they got up in the morning at seven, had breakfast at eight (breakfast consisted of rice and vegetable soup), worked all morning on the program, had luncheon at 11:30 A.M., (rice with meat or fish stew), went to the radio station at 12:30 by chartered automobiles and returned from the station about 3 P.M. They had recreation or study until dinner at 6 P.M. This meal consisted of rice with fried fish or meat and vegetables and fresh fruit. There was indoor recreation or study until lights out at 11 P.M. HENSHAW stated that the times and the activities as stated by UNO were correct, but that they very seldom had anything other than rice and clear soup. The lights were out at 9 P.M. and not at 11 P.M.

UNO said that on Sundays, groups of four or five prisoners escorted by either UNO or some other interpreter, the POWs in civilian clothes, would visit parks, art galleries, museums and department stores and stroll along the Ginza. HENSHAW claimed that this was done, but not every Sunday and he recalls that during the entire time that he was in camp which was twenty-one months he enjoyed only two of these outings and in 1945 activities of this sort were prohibited.

On January 31, 1948 FREDERICK M. HOBBLITT was interviewed at his home, 22 Temescal Terrace, San Francisco, in which he stated that INCE and COUSENS knew TOGURI very well because they participated on the ZERO HOUR with her. HOBBLITT also stated that HENSHAW did considerable reading while in Camp Bunka and that TOGURI frequently brought in books to read and that as a result HENSHAW would know TOGURI and had occasions to talk with her.

HENSHAW stated that he had never seen or spoken to TOGURI as previously reported. He admitted that he read a lot and added that COUSENS and INCE who spent every day at Radio Tokyo from eight in the morning to about six or seven at night were in very close contact with TOGURI and that TOGURI would furnish them books, other reading material, clothes, medicine and food, and that when they returned to the camp they would bring these articles with them and that he did receive some of these articles from INCE and COUSENS and possibly some of these came through these two individuals from TOGURI. He was

[redacted]

told by INCE and COUSENS on several occasions that TOGURI was helping them in furnishing such articles to the POWs. HENSHAW stated that HOBBLITT and INCE picked out recordings for the POW programs and as a result these two individuals had an opportunity to see TOGURI quite frequently in the recording library.

HENSHAW stated that at the trial of COUSENS in Australia there appeared for the prosecution a Japanese woman named FUMI SAISHO who was an employee of Radio Tokyo and was in charge of censoring the scripts prepared by COUSENS for the various broadcasts. At the trial of COUSENS in Australia, SAISHO produced a great number of the scripts and they were read into the record. HENSHAW was unable to advise whether or not any of these scripts were those written by COUSENS for TOGURI on the ZERO HOUR, but advised that this matter could be ascertained by obtaining a transcript from the Australian Government.

HENSHAW stated that he would be available any time to furnish all information in his possession concerning Camp Bunka and the Prisoners of War who participated on the Radio Tokyo.

- P E N D I N G -

[redacted]

L E A D S

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE,

At Fresno, California, will re-interview [redacted] ascertain the dates, length of broadcasts and composition of program, names used by subject in identifying self on ZERO HOUR, where he was at time broadcasts were heard, how well he knew subject prior to her leaving for Japan. Will obtain a signed statement setting forth all pertinent and evidentiary facts. Will afford [redacted] opportunity to listen to record mentioned in report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON, Los Angeles, 2/9/48.

At Los Angeles, California, will follow and report pertinent information in this investigation.

Will determine if the U.S. Attorney at Los Angeles desires interviews [redacted], and [redacted] at [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA DE FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	2/27/48	2/12,16/48	MAHLON F. COLLER [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, with aliases	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALBERT P. RICKERT does not know Subject nor did he witness any broadcast at which person known as TOKYO ROSE appeared. RICKERT gave names of people who may possibly furnish information. [redacted] former Army Air Force Captain with 500th Bomb. Group Headquarters on Saipan, advised he heard the TOKYO ROSE broadcasts for period of about six months commencing September 1944 but did not believe they had any adverse effect on the morale of personnel. Recalls sometime in October 1944 TOKYO ROSE mentioned names of some high ranking officers who were arriving at Saipan and also around same period advising American troops to evacuate Saipan as Japanese would soon conquer island. [redacted] stated none of her predictions ever came true and personnel on island considered her a farce and a source of amusement. Does not believe he could identify voice of TOKYO ROSE and is not positive that it was always the same voice broadcasting.

- RUC -

([redacted]) Report of SA JOSEPH T. GENCO, New York, February 3, 1948.

Seattle teletype to Detroit, February 10, 1948.

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[redacted]

DETAILS: At Detroit, Michigan:

Mr. ALBERT P. RICKERT was interviewed at the Detroit Leland Hotel. He advised that he was a member of the United States Marines stationed at Wake Island at the time of the Japanese attack. Following the fall of Wake Island, RICKERT was taken prisoner and sent to Shanghai, China. From Shanghai, RICKERT was sent, along with four civilian prisoners, to Tokyo where the Japanese attempted to use him and the other prisoners for propaganda purposes. The four prisoners who accompanied Mr. RICKERT were as follows:

JACK TAYLOR, who in civilian life was a cattle buyer in Los Angeles.

STEPHEN SHATTLES, who prior to the war was a student at Tulane University.

LARRY QUILLE, presently working on a newspaper at Fullerton, California.

MARK STREETER, who following the fall of Japan was arrested by his fellow prisoners awaiting the arrival of the United States troops and charged with treason. STREETER was turned over to the American authorities when released from the camp at Tokyo.

RICKERT stated that there were twenty-three prisoners held for propaganda purposes at Camp Omirri at Tokyo and that a record of the twenty-three prisoners is in the hands of the military authorities. RICKERT stated that he had previously given statements regarding his experiences and treatment in the camp to the Veterans Administration and to the Marine Intelligence at Honolulu. RICKERT stated that he does not know the Subject nor did he witness any of the broadcasts in which the person known as TOKYO ROSE appeared.

RICKERT stated that Major WALLACE E. INCE stationed at Camp Stoneman in California may possibly have some information of value. RICKERT advised that INCE had appeared on radio broadcasts in Tokyo and that INCE had testified at the war crimes trials in Tokyo.

[redacted]

RICKERT further stated that one FRED HOBLET or HOBLIT was also a prisoner in Camp Omirii and [redacted]

Mr. GEORGE H. HENSHAW, also knows as BUCKY HENSHAW, residing on Country Club Road in Honolulu and still a member of the armed forces, was also a prisoner in Camp Omirii. HENSHAW had some familiarity with the broadcasts and is reported to have testified at the trial of WILLIAM COUSENS, an Australian radio commentator, who was a Major in the armed forces and also a prisoner at Camp Omirii. COUSENS requested that he be tried for treason on his return to Australia.

RICKERT stated that there were a number of Neisi connected with the radio station in Tokyo who may be able to furnish the information desired by the Bureau. He was unable, however, to give the names of the Neisi connected with the station.

The following investigation was conducted by SA CLARENCE A. BROM.

At Perkins, Michigan:

[redacted] advised he was a Captain in the Army Air Force connected with the 500th Bomb Group Headquarters and was stationed on Saipan from September 1944 to October 1945. He arrived on Saipan with the first group and shortly thereafter heard broadcasts of TOKYO ROSE which came over Station Tokyo almost daily around 3:00 p.m. He states that at first there was considerable interest in her broadcasts as practically everyone had heard about her, but as time went on, interest in the broadcast dropped and the personnel considered TOKYO ROSE a farce and listened to the program merely as a source of amusement. He estimates that the program was heard for a period of about six months after his arrival on Saipan.

[redacted] recalls that sometime during October 1944 after the first or second raid on Japan, TOKYO ROSE advised the American personnel on Saipan to evacuate the island as the Japanese would take the island in a few days. Also around the same time TOKYO ROSE mentioned the names of several high ranking officers who had just arrived at Saipan which for several days caused considerable speculation among the personnel as to the source of the information. He states that during the broadcasts which always eminated from Radio Tokyo, predictions were made as to attacks by the Japanese Air Force on various locations which never materialized.

[redacted]

In his opinion her broadcasts had no serious effect on the morale of the personnel stationed at Saipan.

[redacted] does not believe he would be able to identify the voice of TOKYO ROSE and is not positive that it was the same voice at all times. He states the personnel on Saipan referred to any female voice coming from Radio Tokyo as that of TOKYO ROSE. He states she was never announced as TOKYO ROSE and never announced herself or in any way identified herself as far as he can recall. He states the woman referred to as TOKYO ROSE used almost perfect English and enunciated very clearly in what he described as a rather high-pitched voice which consistently on the same plane and reflected little or no emotion. He never learned who TOKYO ROSE actually was but considered her to be a Japanese woman educated in the United States or a U. S. born woman reared Japanese.

Leads are not being set out to contact the persons mentioned in this report as it is believed that many of them have already been contacted. It is being left to the discretion of the Los Angeles Division to set out any further leads.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ST. LOUIS, MO.	3-12-48	3-4-48	JAMES B. HUNT [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI alias "Tokyo Rose"	TREASON

[redacted] Missouri, positively identified photos of subject as likeness of individual whom he observed broadcasting in Tokyo, Japan, while a prisoner of war in 1944.

RUC

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent FRED G. McGEARY dated February 20, 1948 at Denver, Colorado.

DETAILS: [redacted] who presently resides with his father, [redacted], at [redacted], Missouri, upon being exhibited photographs of subject positively identified them as a likeness of the individual whom he observed broadcasting over the radio while a Japanese prisoner of war in Tokyo, Japan, in 1944. He further advised that he is of the opinion that he could make a positive identification of the individual whom he saw broadcasting should he ever see her at any future time.

[redacted] advised that he can always be reached at the above address in the future.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. DN [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DENVER, COLORADO	3/12/48	2/25/48	WALTER N. ATTERBERY [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, wa. "Tokyo Rose"	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] Colorado, advised he remembered few details of "Tokyo Rose" broadcast. Very little demoralizing effect was noted by him on Saipan. [redacted] furnished three additional names of men who may furnish more information.

- RUC -

REFERENCE. Report of SA JOSEPH T. GENCO, dated 2/3/48 at New York City.

DETAILS: [redacted] Colorado, advised that while on Saipan he was a First Lieutenant in the Army Air Corps for the majority of his stay there, and was promoted to Captain approximately two months prior to returning to Guam. He was attached to the 883rd Bombing Squadron, the 500th Bombing Group, the 73rd Bombing Wing, as a communications officer on Saipan from November 17, 1944 to September 1945.

[redacted] advised that he heard TOKYO ROSE frequently during his stay on Saipan. He recalls that on one occasion she played "Down in the Valley" and in connection with this music the woman broadcasting stated the Japanese had shot down a B-29 bomber over Saipan and they were going to repair it and bomb the living area on Saipan. The living area was located below the landing strip and was considered "down in the valley."

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[redacted] advised if there was any demoralizing effect it was unnoticeable on the surface. He admitted that there was a distinct possibility that this radio program may have affected some, but as he previously said, it was concealed by the people so affected.

[redacted] described the voice of TOKYO ROSE as a soft, pleasant voice and not too foreign sounding. She usually played music which was considered good and gave talks which attempted to demoralize the listening Americans. [redacted] stated he believes he could identify the voice of the woman broadcasting as TOKYO ROSE. He believes it would be much easier to identify her voice on the radio or from a recording, than in person.

[redacted] recalls he had never heard TOKYO ROSE mention her name on the program, although he faintly recalls the name "Orphan Ann" or "Orphan Annie." [redacted] advises he had never noted any special time her program was aired and that he had never made it a point to tune in on any of the broadcasts. He further advised he didn't recall any incident involving one of the officers attacking the radio which was set out in SA JOSEPH T. GENCO's report dated February 3, 1948 at Los Angeles.

[redacted] advised the voice always seemed the same and that to his recollection, never did vary from the usual tone and inflection. He does not recall TOKYO ROSE trying to make Americans think of home, their wives, or their girl friends. [redacted] advised that during the period he listened to the program, he does not recall TOKYO ROSE using any specific names, numbers of squadrons, or groups, or wings, or any incidents which may have happened in the American zone.

[redacted] concluded by stating he would not hesitate to testify if needed in this case, but feels that his testimony wouldn't be of any material value.

[redacted] set out the following men who he considered could furnish further information pertinent to this case:

Since there are no outstanding leads in this Division, this case is being considered RUC.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

[redacted]

- L E A D S -

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT LYNBROOK, NEW YORK

Will interview [redacted] in the 881st Squadron, [redacted], for any information he may furnish about the broadcasts of TOKYO ROSE as received on Saipan.

THE DALLAS OFFICE

AT FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Will interview [redacted] Squadron 8, 7th Airdrome Group, FWAF, Fort Worth, Texas, for any information he may furnish about the alleged broadcasts of TOKYO ROSE received on Saipan.

THE BOSTON OFFICE

AT BRADFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

Will interview Technical Sergeant [redacted] one time [redacted] of the 881st Squadron, presently living at [redacted] for additional information on the TOKYO ROSE broadcasts received on Saipan.

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA	3/18/48	3/6/48	CLARENCE W. FRYE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA INUKO TOGURI, with aliases	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted], former Lt., U.S. army, was not present when TOKYO ROSE was interviewed by HARRY T. BRUNDIDGE at Tokyo, Japan. He did accompany BRUNDIDGE and assisted in taking photographs of TOKYO ROSE on September 1, 1945, at Imperial Hotel, Tokyo. No interview conducted at that time. [redacted] heard only one broadcast believed to have been made by TOKYO ROSE. He identified photo exhibited as that of TOKYO ROSE.

RUC

REFERENCE Bureau file [redacted]
Teletype from New York February 26, 1948.

DETAILS: AT STATE COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA

[redacted], and a student at the Pennsylvania State College, furnished the following information. He was a lieutenant in the United States Army and was working as a photographer in the signal corps at the time the United States Army entered Tokyo, Japan, in 1945. When he first arrived at Tokyo with his unit, they were looking for TOKYO ROSE in order to get a news story and to take photographs of her. The first time he had occasion to see TOKYO ROSE, or come in contact with her, was on September 1, 1945, when he was requested by HARRY T. BRUNDIDGE of the Cosmopolitan Magazine to accompany him for the purpose of taking photographs. They went to the

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[redacted]

Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, where TOKYO ROSE was located and some photographs were taken of her. She was not interviewed by BRUNDIDGE at that time and it is the belief of [redacted] that BRUNDIDGE had conducted an interview of subject previously. At least BRUNDIDGE had indicated that he was the one who had first located TOKYO ROSE and he was looking forward to getting the news "scoop" with respect to subject. BRUNDIDGE did not inform [redacted] as to anything he was able to obtain from subject and neither did [redacted] hear any statements that subject might have made to BRUNDIDGE on the above occasion.

[redacted] heard only one broadcast which is believed to have been made by TOKYO ROSE, and that was when he was with the Australian Army just before going to Borneo. As he recalls this broadcast, it was stated by subject that when the Australian Army got there the Japan Army would be waiting for them. [redacted] is of the opinion that the broadcasts of TOKYO ROSE were for the most part taken as a joke by the men who are known to him to have heard her. At least that was the attitude of the men under him, and there was no effect on their morale.

[redacted] positively identified the photograph, furnished as an enclosure with Los Angeles letter dated February 3, 1948, as being that of TOKYO ROSE whom he photographed on September 1, 1945, in company with HARRY T. BRUNDIDGE.

Referred Upon Completion
to the Office of Origin

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CAL. FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON FIELD	3-18-48	2/27; 3/2,3,4,11/48	STANLEY T. BLASZEK,SA [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was, Mrs. Philip Jairus D'Aquino, Ann, Orphan Ann, Orphan Annie, Tokyo Rose	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Captain EDWIN KALBFLEISCH, JR., prisoner of war at Bunka, December 1, 1943, to March 28, 1944, participated in radio program broadcast from Station JOAK, radio Tokyo, known as "Hinomaru Hour." POWs at Bunka were told to "cooperate or nothing would be guaranteed;" received considerable latitude in preparing scripts and took every opportunity to write meanings into the script which might be of help to "our Intelligence;" believes COUSENS and INCE participated against their will although they remained at radio station all day long and Lieutenant HANAMOTO and Major TSUNEISHI indicated that both were cooperating. KALBFLEISCH could not identify photograph of subject and was unable to state whether she was pro-USA or pro-Japanese. National Archives and Central Intelligence Agency, who maintain records of CWI and OSS, respectively, unable to locate recordings of "Zero Hour." Present whereabouts of Lieutenant Colonel [redacted] Colonel [redacted] and Major [redacted], formerly 883rd Bomb Squadron, Saipan Island, ascertained.

- RUC -

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[redacted]

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to the Los Angeles Office dated February 3, 1948.
Los Angeles letter to the Bureau dated February 4, 1948.
Report by SA CHESTER C. ORTON dated February 4, 1948, at Los Angeles, California.
Bureau letter dated February 18, 1948.
Report of SA ALLEN G. WEST dated February 18, 1948, at St. Louis, Missouri.
Report of SA JOHN A. PARKER dated February 21, 1948, at Knoxville, Tennessee.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Captain EDWIN KALBFLEISCH, JR., reported that while he was a prisone of war at Zentsuji during October, 1943, he and five other prisoners of war we called before the Commander and were advised by him they were to be moved to a new camp. In discussing their transfers among themselves, the prisoners learn that they, in the past, had been connected with radio or with writing. Upon their learning of their transfers, the attitude of the camp officials changed they received treatment as special prisoners. KALBFLEISCH pointed out that in this connection they received American Red Cross food parcels and various articles of clothing which heretofore had been denied them. They were officia advised that they were special prisoners, that they would be treated as such, and that they were to be moved to a prisoner of war camp in Tokyo.

Enroute to Tokyo, KALBFLEISCH stated, they stopped at Zentsuji #2 and at Camp Oomori for approximately one month. During their stay at Oomori they were interviewed concerning their work in civilian life and upon the occasion of KALBFLEISCH's first interview, he mentioned that he had been employed as an Assistant News Editor at Station KWK in St. Louis, Missouri, whereupon the interest of the Japanese was almost eager. From the line of their questioning, KALBFLEISCH declared that it was apparent he would be a part of the Japanese war propaganda machine. KALBFLEISCH advised that he and 13 other prisoners arrived at Bunka approximately on December 1, 1943, and were hardly situated before PROVOO, HENSHAW and KALBFLEISCH were taken to the radio station to rehearse for a broadcast to the United States. He stated they were given scripts by Count IKEDA and after the rehearsal it was decided that PROVOO was to be master of ceremonies, HENSHAW was to operate the turntable, and KALBFLEISCH was to be the feature article reader. KALBFLEISCH stated that Count IKEDA was overall in charge of propaganda and represented the Foreign Office; that KAZAMURO UNO was Program Director at the radio stati and was a Representative of the Foreign Office. Major TSUNEISHI was overall i charge of all English language propaganda and represented the Japanese Army.

He was assisted by Lieutenant HAMA MOTO who was directly in charge of the prisoners of war at Bunka. KALBFLEISCH recalled that their first broadcast, for which the script was prepared by the Japanese, started off with PROVOO identifying the program as the Hinomaru Hour, "the Voice of Greater East Asia, strong, determined, and ever victorious." KALBFLEISCH stated that he read a piece of tripe, a subject matter which he could not recall; that the Japanese had a script about the invincibility of the Japanese and the futility of continuing the war in the Pacific; that popular music was played and UNO made a few remarks concerning the strength of the Japanese Armed Forces.

Concerning the group of prisoners at Bunka, KALBFLEISCH stated they were divided into four main sections; four prisoners were engaged in the preparation and serving of meals and keeping the quarters clean; two prisoners were engaged as artists; three men handled clerical work such as mimeographing and filing and operating the library; and five prisoners were engaged in writing and producing radio programs. After a few broadcasts approximately around the middle of December GEORGE WILLIAMS announced to the other prisoners of war that he would not have anything to do with the Japanese propaganda machine and stated that he would so tell the Japanese. One day when all of the prisoners were lined up and were addressed by Major HIDOTA, of the Imperial Japanese General Staff, he told the group that they had been selected to assist in a great work, that of helping to bring peace between two great powers, and they would not be asked to do anything traitorous; he told them that they would not be forced to say or do anything they did not desire to do, and that everything they did would be voluntary. They were also informed that should any prisoners of war fail to follow instructions, "Nothing would be guaranteed."

Major HIDOTA asked if there was anyone in the group who did not feel he could cooperate in this great work to step forward. GEORGE WILLIAMS was the only one who responded and within an hour he was removed from the camp. KALBFLEISCH declared that this episode made quite an impression on the group and subsequent to Major HIDOTA's talk they were constantly reminded to cooperate or they would go the way of WILLIAMS; that there were only two places to go from Bunka, to their homes at the end of the war or to their graves like WILLIAMS did. KALBFLEISCH stated that for the first day or so the prisoners of war engaged in radio broadcasting were given a text that had been prepared by UNO but gradually they began to prepare parts of the show and took every opportunity to write meanings into the script which might be of help to "our Intelligence." HENSHAW and PROVOO took care of writing the general outline of the program. PROVOO also took care of writing all of the master of ceremonies' introductions and remarks throughout the program. HENSHAW wrote all wisecracks and musical comments and UNO was convinced that the prisoners were really trying hard; consequently, he allowed them more and more latitude. KALBFLEISCH stated he began to write on current topics as viewed through the eyes of a prisoner of war far from his home and his loved ones. He stated that this field became his specialty and that he turned out thousands of words of dribble on every conceivable subject.

[redacted]

During the first week of January, 1944, HENSHAW and PROVOO developed a new idea which they sold to the Japanese. It was a radio serial entitled, "Three Missing Men," and dealt with the daily activities of three GIs who had been captured by the Japanese. KALBFLEISCH stated that PROVOO soon lost interest in this serial and HENSHAW inherited the job of continuing this program.

Another feature of the Hinomaru Hour became known as the "Voice of the People." MARK L. STREETER, whom KALBFLEISCH described as vehemently anti-Roosevelt, became the star performer on this feature. According to KALBFLEISCH this feature while handled by STREETER was disgusting. He said that STREETER began his broadcast by stating that the American people had been duped into the war by a wily, oily, double-talking politician who would hesitate at nothing to further his personal ambition to become the Alexander or the Napoleon of the Twentieth Century. He urged the people of America to wake up and questioned the advisability of Americans attempting to help the decaying British Empire and then be left holding the empty bag and, consequently, footing the bills as after World War I. In his talks STREETER demanded that Americans put an end to the brutal and costly struggle in the Pacific which could only end in the defeat of America. KALBFLEISCH said that STREETER continued these revolting talks until the prisoners of war objected to UNO that either STREETER stop writing or they would go on a sit-down strike. KALBFLEISCH advised that UNO took the matter up with a higher authority and one day UNO announced that STREETER's talents would be turned to other topics. After STREETER was removed from the "Voice of the People," KALBFLEISCH began to read and write more of this feature. He stated he was frequently at words with UNO concerning the subject matter of these programs and it was not long after that KALBFLEISCH refused to do the broadcast although he had been ordered to do so. UNO threatened KALBFLEISCH, that he should either read the script or go the way of GEORGE WILLIAMS. KALBFLEISCH stated that he took the script and with red ink began to make changes and corrections. KALBFLEISCH stated that he began to read the script over the air and because of his intense dislike for the subject matter he practically rewrote it as he went along. After the program UNO told KALBFLEISCH that he would take up KALBFLEISCH's failure to follow instructions with headquarters.

Subsequently UNO told KALBFLEISCH that he would be given another chance and as punishment he would have to go without food for one day. KALBFLEISCH stated that because of his many arguments with UNO concerning the text of the "Voice of the People," he was briefly called before the higher authorities to explain his inability to get along with UNO. Around the first of March, 1944, in celebration of the 100th program of the Hinomaru Hour, the prisoners of war were given a dinner attended by the military as well as the foreign office officials of Japan. On this occasion Major TSUNEISHI complimented the prisoners of war on their cooperation thus far and asked that each of the men submit a report on what improvements could be made at Bunka.

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KALBFLEISCH stated that they spent a good deal of time on this report. It was while preparing this report when he began to suffer from a tropical disease for which he attempted to receive hospitalization. He stated that this condition became aggravated and he finally refused to leave his bed until he could receive proper medical attention. KALBFLEISCH stated that in his report, of what improvements could be made at Bunka, he made the following recommendatio: That the horrible conditions in the prison camp should be improved; that UNO and HAMA MOTO should be removed; that the Japanese increase the prisoners of war's food rations; and that the prisoners be given food parcels. KALBFLEISCH also stated that in the report he recommended that the prisoners at Bunka be returned to the status of regular prisoners and that the entire radio propaganda activities by the prisoners of war be abandoned inasmuch as the American people would never believe what they heard on the radio talks.

On March 28, 1944, KALBFLEISCH stated that the prisoners of war were called together and were advised that everybody in the camp had assisted and cooperated with the Japanese radio propaganda with one exception; namely KALBFLEISCH. He was advised to pack his belongings and he would be removed from camp. After his departure from Bunka, KALBFLEISCH was taken to a hospital camp in the Tokyo area and placed in solitary confinement. During the second week of his confinement he was called before the Commander of the camp and was told by an interpreter that he was being called to present the necessary data for his court martial and execution. He was informed that he had been accused of disobedience to a civilian employee of the Imperial Army, a crime that was punishable by death. He was also informed that he would be given a fair trial and then would be executed. KALBFLEISCH stated that nothing happened for approximately two weeks at which time he was moved to another camp. He heard nothing further concerning a court martial. Later he learned that it was through the efforts of MURAYAMA, an interpreter for Major TSUNEISHI, that his life had been spared.

Concerning his knowledge of TOKYO ROSE, KALBFLEISCH related the following: On one occasion while at the radio station a girl sitting in the control room was pointed out to him as TOKYO ROSE, and this was the only time that he had seen her. He was unable to identify the photograph of TOKYO ROSE. He stated that most of the prisoners at Bunka had heard of TOKYO ROSE but had never seen or heard her inasmuch as they were not permitted to have radios in the camp. From his own knowledge he could not say whether or not TOKYO ROSE was pro-United States or pro-Japan.

Concerning COUSENS and INCE, KALBFLEISCH declared that they had nothing to do with the Hinomaru Hour which was directed by the Foreign Office and they did not associate closely with other prisoners at the camp. It was his understanding that both were transferred to Bunka so that the Foreign Office would have better control of their propaganda activities. Both COUSENS and INCE left camp immediately after breakfast each morning for the radio station and did not return to camp until after dinner each night. He stated

[redacted]

that it was generally known that both were engaged in news propaganda activities under the direction of the Foreign Office but that they, COUSENS and INCE, did not discuss their activities with other prisoners. He stated that they were the only two prisoners at Bunka who remained at the radio station all day long. KALEFLEISCH advised that UNO and IKEDA never discussed the work done by COUSENS or INCE, but Lieutenant HAMA MOTO and Major TSUNEISHI indicated to him that both were "cooperating." KALEFLEISCH was of the opinion that both COUSENS and INCE were in the same boat as other prisoners who were told to cooperate or "nothing would be guaranteed."

[redacted] Assistant to Colonel [redacted], Security Division, Central Intelligence Agency, which agency maintains records of the Office of Strategic Services, stated that they had no records of the Zero Hour.

[redacted], Photographic Records Office, National Archives, the agency which maintains records of the Office of War Information, was unable to locate any recordings of the Zero Hour. It was her opinion that the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission was the only government agency, excluding the Army or Navy, which monitored foreign broadcasts.

According to the report of JOSEPH T. GENCO, Special Agent, dated February 3, 1948, at New York City, the above officers were stationed with the 883rd Bomb Squadron, 500th Bomb Group, 73rd Wing, on Saipan Island, and frequently listened to broadcasts of TOKYO ROSE and were frequently referred to by TOKYO ROSE.

ENCLOSURE: TO THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

ONE COPY OF REPORT OF SA JOSEPH T. GENCO DATED FEBRUARY 3, 1948, AT NEW YORK CITY.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

17

[redacted]

LEADS

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

AT HAMILTON FIELD, CALIFORNIA

Will interview Lieutenant Colonel [redacted] in accordance with instructions contained in enclosed report.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT PELHAM, NEW YORK

Will interview Colonel [redacted], along the lines suggested in the report of SA JOSEPH T. GENCO dated February 3, 1948, at New York City.

THE DENVER OFFICE

AT ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO

Will interview Major [redacted] along the lines suggested in the report of SA JOSEPH T. GENCO dated February 3, 1948, in New York City.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

Butte FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Butte, Montana	3/18/48	2/28;3/9,10/48	HARVEY D. KUTZ [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was.	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: DARWIN H. DODDS, Boise, Idaho, advised he met Subject on one occasion while at Bunka Camp, but could not say that any of the six photographs shown him were or were not of the same girl he met and was introduced to as Tokyo Rose. DODDS also stated he never heard any of the radio programs of Tokyo Rose. He could give no information regarding the program over Radio Tokyo known as the "Zero Hour" and said he never considered either COUSENS or INCE to be collaborating with the Japanese.

RUC

Reference: Report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON, February 4, 1948, at Los Angeles, California.

Details:

AT BOISE, IDAHO

DARWIN HALBERT DODDS, who is presently living at 3621 Broadway and who may also on occasion be reached c/o his father [redacted] Idaho, is presently employed in Boise at Radio Station KDSH. In the interview with DODDS it was very apparent that his experiences as a prisoner of the Japanese, especially at the Bunka Prison Camp, are a part of the understanding of how he happened to meet the Subject, COUSENS, and INCE, and for that reason are set out in more detail than might otherwise have been done.

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In this connection DARWIN DODDS advised as follows: Prior to World War II, he was a bellhop in the Hotel Boise and radio announcer on Radio Station KIDO in Boise. Just prior to World War II he was hired by Morrison-Knudsen Company of Boise to go to work for Contractors Pacific Naval Air Bases and was later employed as head field timekeeper for CPNAB on Wake Island. He was taken prisoner by the Japanese on Wake on December 23, 1941. After his capture, he was transferred from Wake by the Japanese on January 12, 1942, to Shanghai (Woo Sung) Prison Camp on the Nitta Maru, arriving at Shanghai on January 24, 1942. While at Woo Sung Camp, DODDS acted as an announcer on a recording of band music played by other prisoners. It was here that DODDS met one KAZEMURO "BUDDY" UNO. As a result of his acting as announcer on this recording, DODDS' picture appeared in the Shanghai paper. DODDS remained at Woo Sung prison camp until December 15, 1942, when he was transferred to Kiang Wang Camp, also nearby, which was six or six and one-half miles closer to Shanghai. He remained at Kiang Wang Camp until June, 1944, when he was transferred to Tokyo to the Amori Camp. While at Woo Sung and Kiang Wang Camps, DODDS and the other prisoners were engaged in piling a huge pile of dirt to be used presumably as butts for a firing range.

DODDS was transferred to the Amori Camp as a special prisoner and at Amori met five others:

Corporal FRED HOBBLITT, U. S. Marine Corps.
Radioman 1/C, U. S. Navy, FREDERICK SMITH, who was captured on Corregidor.
Staff Sergeant WALTER ODLIN, believed captured on Bataan.
Pfc. RAMON MARTINEZ
Prd. JIMMY MARTINEZ - Ramon and Jimmy Martinez were not related, but they had both been captured with the 131st Artillery on Bataan.

DODDS said that at Amori he and his five associates realized they were special prisoners because of the way they were treated, but they were given no reason for this special treatment. They were at Amori Camp for from ten to sixteen days when all six were transferred to Bunka Propaganda Prison Camp, arriving at Bunka the latter part of June, 1944. At Amori, DODDS again met "BUDDY" UNO, who was at first in charge of the Bunka Camp, but who was later replaced by a Japanese by the name of DOMOTO.

When DODDS and his five associates, mentioned above, arrived at Bunka Camp, there were already eighteen other prisoners there. The six new prisoners immediately asked to be given the "hang" of the situation by the others. Major WILLISTON COX, JR., U. S. Air Corp, was the ranking officer at the Bunka Camp then and acted as spokesman for the other eighteen to the six new arrivals.

[redacted]

Major COX advised the new arrivals to "play ball" with the Japanese. He told them that they would be assigned by the Japanese to broadcast over a local Japanese propaganda broadcasting station. COX indicated it would be better for them to try to get along with the Japanese and broadcast as they were instructed, with the hope of getting a message over to the folks at home by inflection or otherwise in a way that would not be spotted by the Japanese rather than refuse to broadcast at all and literally lose their heads. COX then cited the case of two prisoners at Bunka, KALBFLEISCH and WILLIAMS, who refused to broadcast, were separated from the other prisoners and were then presumed to have been shot as they never came back. DODDS said he and his group, having stuck it out as prisoners of the Japanese this far, certainly had no inclination to invite being shot at this point.

DODDS said that within three days after his arrival at Bunka he was appointed Master of Ceremonies, taken to the local broadcasting station, handed a script and told to read it with no words missed. He said they were broadcasting over Radio Tokyo, radio station JOAK, 50,000 watts short wave.

DODDS said the first program that he broadcast on was entitled, "Humanity Calls." It was put on at 12:00 noon Japanese time which he believed was about 9:00 p.m. United States time. DODDS opened "Humanity Calls" by singing, "When You're a Long, Long Way from Home." At the end of the singing the program faded into that of an announcer who said, "Humanity Calls America. The voice of the prisoners is on the air." Various prisoners at the Bunka Camp then read messages from the various prisoners of the Japanese in all of the camps, these messages being directed to their folks at home. DODDS said that these messages from the prisoners would go something as follows: "This is a message from Prisoner JOHN SMITH to his parents Mr. and Mrs. HERMAN SMITH, 325 Jones Street, Los Angeles, California. Prisoner JOHN SMITH wishes to state that he is happy in the hands of the Japanese, that he is being well fed, that he has received Red Cross packages and other packages from home." The message from the prisoner would then add a little extra flavor intended to put the Japanese in a favorable light and would then close. He said each message consisted of approximately fifty words. After the messages from several prisoners were read, American records would then be played on the program. DODDS said he believed the messages were at least of bona fide origin. DODDS said that later another program was developed which was known as "The Postman Calls" and was similar to "Humanity Calls." He said he felt the Japanese realized their program "Humanity Calls" was a flop, yet they were afraid to discontinue it for fear they would lose face. DODDS closed the program "Humanity Calls" by singing, "Until Tomorrow." DODDS said that in addition to participating in "Humanity Calls" and "The Postman Calls", he also partook in Humanity Calls Jamboree Programs Saturday nights from June, 1944, to August, 1945, in which the Bunka Prisoners sang songs.

[redacted]

DODDS said that when he and the other prisoners were taken from Bunka Camp to the Broadcasting Station, they were driven in a 1934 Dodge Sedan with two armed guards and all the while they were never taken to the studio without guards. At the studio a guard by the name of DOMOTO, who later replaced UNO at the Bunka Camp and who spoke perfect English, was constantly with them.

DARWIN DODDS said he has the Japanese transcription of his opening on "Humanity Calls" in which he sings, "When You're a Long, Long Way from Home," as well as his closing for the program in which he sings, "Until Tomorrow." In addition, he said he has eighteen recordings made on a home recorder by Mr. and Mrs. B. O. SOUTH of San Francisco, California, and sent to his parents when his name was mentioned. DODDS said he prizes these recordings highly, but said that if the Bureau were interested in them he could make "dupes" of them at the radio station where he is now employed.

[redacted] In addition, he said that two Japanese, [redacted] and one [redacted] kept the Bunka prisoners informed on the Japanese. DODDS advised that he has been interviewed three times by Army Intelligence regarding [redacted] and signed depositions have been taken from him regarding [redacted]

During the above interview, DODDS, without being advised of the nature of this investigation, stated that Tokyo Rose also broadcast from the same station from which he broadcast, but said that since he had no radio, he had never heard her broadcasts, although he had, on one occasion only, been introduced to her in radio station JOAK by Corporal FREDDY HOBBLITT, U. S. Marine Corps. DODDS was then shown the six photographs of Subject TOGURI to determine whether he could identify them. He replied that he could not say whether the photographs were or were not of the girl who was introduced to him as TOKYO ROSE by HOBBLITT. He said that for one thing the TOKYO ROSE that he had met was a good looking girl and he did not consider this characteristic applied to the photographs shown him. DODD said that FRED HOBBLITT had been called to Japan by the Army to testify in the War Crimes trials there. He felt that HOBBLITT could give more information regarding the Subject.

When questioned about COUSENS, mentioned in reference report, DODDS stated that when he arrived at Bunka Camp, Major CHARLES C. COUSENS was in the hospital with a nervous breakdown and it was because of this that Major COX had assumed leadership of the Bunka Camp, COUSENS normally holding this position. DODDS said that Major COUSENS was the confidant of the other prisoners in the

[redacted]

Camp. He said that he thought and the other prisoners thought that COUSENS did everything to help the Americans. He said he had absolutely no suspicion that COUSENS was in any way sympathetic to the Japanese. DODDS said that when he was at the U. S. Marine Hospital, 14th and Lake Street, San Francisco, from October to November, 1947, he learned through another Australian prisoner, whose name he could not remember, that COUSENS was being tried for Treason. He said this statement surprised him very much. DODDS advised that he did not believe that COUSENS ever went down to the studio. He said he was sort of a figurehead or head of the Bunka Camp. He said he can definitely state that COUSENS was absolutely not a participant in either "Humanity Calls" or "The Postman Calls." DODDS said that INCE and COUSENS did not dress differently from the other prisoners.

DODDS also admitted having known Captain WALLACE INCE, aka "Ted Wallace", the latter name being his radio name. He said INCE was from Pasco, Washington. DODDS also said he considered INCE to be loyal and beyond reproach and suspicion. He said he never had any indication nor the least inkling that INCE might have been sympathetic to the Japanese or in any way helped the Japanese or endeavored to hinder the United States or her allies through radio broadcasts at Radio Station JOAK. DODDS advised that WALLACE INCE worked on writing the "Humanity Calls" program and believes INCE persuaded the Japanese to put on the "Postman Calls" while DODDS was in the Bunka Camp.

DODDS advised that he did not believe he had ever heard a program known as the "Zero Hour." He said he had no radio. He speculated as to whether it might have been a program that was just terminating each time he arrived at JOAK, but could give no information on the "Zero Hour" program.

With reference to MARK STREETER, mentioned previously, DODDS said that STREETER was taken out of the Bunka Camp approximately three months before the War ended and he, DODDS, heard that STREETER had a program of his own then, but he did not know the details nor did he know whether STREETER's program might have been referred to as the "Zero Hour." DODDS said that JOHN D. PROVOO, mentioned above, wrote some of the script for "Humanity Calls", but he did not know whether PROVOO might have had a program of his own or whether PROVOO might have broadcast the "Zero Hour" program. DODDS advised that he had not heard of the "Hinomaru Hour" at JOAK.

With reference to the following persons mentioned in reference report, DODDS advised that he did not know them: NORMAN REYES, NISHIKARI, TAMOTSU MURAYAMA, Lieutenant General SHIZO ARISHE, and SHIGETSUGU TSUNEISHI.

In conclusion, DODDS advised that he knew of no Japanese women, other than Subject, having broadcast from JOAK, this question having been prompted by the possibility that several Japanese girls broadcasted and each used the name of TOKYO ROSE or ANN, ORPHAN, or ORPHAN ANNIE.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice
510 South Spring Street, Room 900,
Los Angeles 13, California
March 4, 1948.

Mr. James M. Carter,
United States Attorney,
U.S. Department of Justice,
U.S. Post Office & Court House,
Los Angeles 12, California.

Re: IVA IKUKO TOGURI, wa
TREASON.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to report of Special Agent FREDERICK G. TILLMAN, Los Angeles, 1/12/48, in this case, and on page 15 of this report mention is made of the police card pertaining to PHILIP D'AQUINO.

The orignal of this card is in possession of the Los Angeles Office and we have just received a translation of same from the Bureau. We are inclosing with this letter a copy of the translation from the original Japanese document.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood

R. B. HOOD,
Special Agent in Charge.

Encl - 1 (REGISTERED, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED)

NR

TRANSLATION FROM THE JAPANESE

Form No. A

(P) (D) No. Race (Eurasian) Nationality (Portuguese)

Full Name	Head of Family Male Female Philip d'Aquino Family (Male) Female	Date of Birth	Mar. 26, 1921
		Place	Naka Ku, Yokohama City Street No. Unknown
Pseudonym		Social Position	
		Religion	Christian
Physical Characteristics	Height - 5 ft. 4 in.; Face - long; Hair - long; Color - white; Other distinguishing marks - none. At first glance no different from a native Japanese.		
Occupation	(1) Employee of Donei Co. [illegible] Section	(2) Donei News Agency [illegible] Section	Property
Residences	Last place of residence abroad and length of time	Born in this country (Yokohama)	
	From May 1, 1943 (1) [illegible], No. 4, [illegible], Tamracho, Shiba Ku.		
	From May 17, 1944 (2) c/o [illegible] Sugiyama (Keishutsu) 2008 Atsugi Machi, (3) [illegible], Kanagawa Ken.		
	From Oct. 23, 1944 (4) c/o Itsuyoshi (Kogi) Niio, 396 Ikejiricho, [illegible] Ku.		
	From (5) From (6) From (7)		

Parent's Names and Nationality	Father Joseph Filomeno d'Aquino		Nationality Nationality	Portuguese Japanese
Family and Persons Living in the same House	Relationship to Head of House	Name	Born	Remarks
	Present wife	Fumiko Kagari	July 4, 1916	Living together April 19, 1943 Typist Danish Legation

Date of Examination July 7, 1943 Date of Register July 7, 1943

Metropolitan Police Office

(The other side)

Character, Conduct and History	Handwriting and other Information
Disposition - mild; taciturn; discern no breach of conduct. Born in Naka Ku, Yokohama City, exact address unknown. Eurasian, born of Portuguese father and Japanese mother (has Portuguese nationality). After graduation from St. Joseph Seminary in July, 1939 he worked as an office clerk in the Tokyo Branch of Universal Motion Picture Co. Worked as a clerk in the Shimbashi Veneer Co. in Shiba Ku, Mar. 1940. Worked at ? Machine Manufacturing Co. in Omori Ku, Apr. 1942, left service May, 1942, Entered service of Donei Co. Aug. 1942 to present	Donei Tsushinsha 4 Tamracho, 6-chome, Shiba Philip d'Aquino ? Newspaper from May 1, 1944 to Apr. 30, 1945

Relationship to Head of House	Eldest Daughter of Jun	Security		Domicile	
From	To		Date of Birth	Present Address	
From	To		Occupation		
From	To		Relation to subject		
Years Months	Retiring Allowance		Introducer Yoshio Kuroishi	Occupation	Regular Staff / Special Menti

Date of Order	Charge	Qualification	Annual Salary	Monthly Salary	Daily Wage

Yukio Okada
6. 4. 1946

Manager	Engineer	Clerk	Operator	Office Clerk	Technical Expert	Employee

No.

PERSONAL R

Permanent Domicile	11,630 Manilera Ave., Los Angeles City, California, U.S.A.	Military Service	
Present Residence		Work Record	Typist Domei Agency
School Career	McKinley Junior High School Jan.1931 Graduated Compton High School Jan.1934 Graduated University of California Jan.1940 Graduated	Cause of Retirement	Years of Service

Date of Order	Change	Qualification	Annual Salary	Monthly Salary	
23 Aug. 1943	International Bureau Office	Part time Office Work		Monthly Allowance 80	Al
	Stenographer receiving English Short Wave Broadcasts Every day, 4 hours per day				
22 July 1944	American Office Foreign Bureau				
31 Aug. 1944				140	
26 Sept.1945	Dismissed from Office			140	

Court Mark		Name	Teruko Toguri	Born July 4, 1917	Accepted Retired	Aug. 23, 1943 Sept.26, 1945	3

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHARLOTTE	3-20-48	12-4,5,8,26-47 2-11,19;3-11-48	FRED R. D. MacKENZIE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was: Tokyo Rose, Orphan Annie, Ann.	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] Asheville, N. C. former [redacted] First Class on USS Lansdowne, said while in South Pacific from 8/42 to 3/43 he heard TOKYO ROSE broadcast and could identify her voice. [redacted], Greenville, S. C. former Seaman Second Class, 57 Naval Construction Battalion, said he heard TOKYO ROSE broadcast in 1943 and 1944, occasionally giving names and addresses of soldiers's wives and calling on them to surrender. [redacted] believed he could identify her voice. [redacted] Fort Bragg, N. C., former U. S. Navy, Submarine Service, in signed statement said he heard TOKYO ROSE broadcast from 1942 to about 1944, that she called on submarines to surrender and broadcasted other adverse matters concerning Americans. [redacted] stated he could identify her voice.

- NUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file [redacted]
Bureau teletype dated December 4, 1947.
Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated February 3, 1948.
Report of SA JOSEPH T. GEMSO dated New York, February 3, 1948.

DETAILS:

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CHARLOTTE [redacted]

At Asheville, North Carolina

The following investigation was conducted by SA EVERETT J. INGRAM:

On December 4, 1947, [redacted] Asheville, North Carolina, contacted Mr. THOMAS A. UZZELL, JR., Assistant United States Attorney, Asheville, North Carolina, and advised that he had seen an article in the Asheville Citizen concerning the above-named subject and that he desired to be contacted by the FBI.

[redacted] was contacted on December 5, 1947, at which time he stated that he is presently employed as [redacted] North Carolina. He stated that he served in the United States Army during the last war as a [redacted] First Class on the U. S. S. LANSDOWNE, a destroyer assigned to Task Force 67. He stated that he was in active service in the South Pacific from August 1942 to March 1943 and during this time he heard TOKYO ROSE broadcast two or three times each week. He stated that several women were heard broadcasting under the name of TOKYO ROSE but that one stood out as an American voice with a west coast accent. He advised that this individual was the main broadcaster but that the other women substituted for her at various times, and on these occasions members of the ship's crew would remark that the real TOKYO ROSE was off duty. [redacted] stated that he believed he could positively identify the voice of IVA I. TOGUINO as the American who broadcasted as TOKYO ROSE. He expressed a willingness to testify in behalf of the Government in this matter if his services were desired. [redacted] Navy Serial Number is [redacted] He was advised that he would be contacted if his services should be desired by the Government.

The following investigation was conducted by SA J. EARL HOCKER:

On February 19, 1948, [redacted] Asheville, North Carolina, was recontacted and asked if he had ever seen TOKYO ROSE broadcast or if he could identify a photograph of IVA TOGURI. [redacted] stated that he had never been in Japan and had never seen TOKYO ROSE broadcast but had heard the program several times from August 1942 to March 1943. [redacted] said he could identify the voice of one woman broadcasting under the name of TOKYO ROSE who had an American voice with a west coast accent, but could not identify a photograph of any person as a photograph of TOKYO ROSE.

At Greenville, South Carolina

The following investigation was conducted by SA FRANCIS B. JULIENS:

CHARLOTTE [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] called at the Office of the Resident Agency and furnished the following information. [redacted] went overseas in February 1943 as a member of the 57th Naval Construction Battalion and held the rank of Seaman, Second Class. He first heard a broadcast by TOKYO ROSE late in November 1943 while on Ulalope Island in the South Pacific. This Program consisted of the playing of phonograph records and talk about the good times in the United States, the good food there, the existence of many strikes and the resulting lack of war materials, and the unfaithfulness of the servicemen's wives. During this and subsequent broadcasts he stated that she occasionally gave names and addresses of soldiers' wives stating that this information came straight from the United States.

[redacted] stated that he had participated in the assault on Manus Island in the Admiralty Islands on March 1, 1944. He stated that on April 17 or 18, 1944, between the hours of 10:00 and 12:00 P.M. while the fighting was still going on for control of the island, he heard the subject state,"Hello there you boys on Manus Island" or "Hello there you boys. We know you are on Manus Island". She added that the Japs knew they were there and that they would be bumped off the island "next Tuesday". She advised them to surrender to the Imperial Japanese forces and promised that they would be well treated and after being returned to Japan, would be eventually returned to the United States.

[redacted] stated that the voice of the person broadcasting had a cosmopolitan accent similar to what is heard in Pennsylvania. She seemed well educated in her speech, had no Jap mannerisms of speech, or provincial American accents. He added that she had a not unpleasing voice. [redacted] also stated that her broadcasts were occasionally interrupted by a Jap news broadcaster who would break in at various times during her broadcasts. [redacted] believes that he could identify the voice of the person he heard over the radio if he could again hear it under similar broadcasting conditions, and he claimed that he was willing to testify in court if called.

At Fort Bragg, North Carolina

The following investigation was conducted by SA E. WILLIAM PALMER and DONALD C. PORRELL:

[redacted] Company H 505 Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, advised that he was certain that he could identify the spoken and radio voice of TOKYO ROSE. He further advised that he was of the opinion that at first only one person

carried on the radio programs, and that later on, in 1943, he detected slight changes, leading him to the conclusion that there were several voices used. He is certain that he can identify the original TOKYO ROSE.

Following is the signed statement he made, which is being forwarded as an enclosure with this report to the office of origin:

"I, [redacted] Company H. 505 Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, do voluntarily make the following statement to E. William Trainor and Donald C. Morrell who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to give this statement and I realize it may be used in court of law.

"I served in the United States Navy in the submarine service from June 1941 to April 1945. This time represents my time overseas and not my complete time in the service. During the period I was overseas I heard Tokyo Rose broadcast several times per week. I would estimate that I heard Tokyo Rose a couple of hundred times and I feel I would definitely be able to identify her voice, the voice of the original Tokyo Rose, either her radio voice or her natural voice.

"I first remember listening regularly to Tokyo Rose in about January 1942. About a year later I began noticing certain changes in the voice and technique of Tokyo Rose which led me to believe that one or two other women were also taking the part of Tokyo Rose.

"A typical broadcast would begin with popular music and occasionally with military music followed by the announcer stating that this was Tokyo and then introducing Rosa ____. She would play records and make commentaries on life at home such as "do you think your wife is being true to you when you know damn well she is playing around back home where everybody is making lots of money in war work." Every time she would make some remark like the foregoing she would back it up by making a remark like "what do you expect? She's only human!" She would play a good record to keep the boys listening, and then make short, to-the-point comments in between the records in an attempt to undermine our morale. Some of these comments referred to the coal miners being on strike and in particular when

the people back home decided to give up eating meat on Tuesday, Tokyo Rose ridiculed them and us by pointing out that they "were really being generous by giving up meat on Tuesday while you fellows are eating slop out here". The morale of the men was greatly undermined by statements regarding strikes at home and the food in the service. On the following day after the Doolittle raid on Tokyo, Tokyo Rose broadcast the statement that never again would an American weapon or arm penetrate to Japan because they were too well organized. She also stated that she was aware of submarines in the area and that these may as well sail into the nearest Japanese harbor and surrender since it was useless to continue, adding that the men would be welcome and well-treated. These statements were made by the original Tokyo Rose, whose voice I can positively identify.

"On another occasion when a Japanese hospital ship was sunk by mistake by the Stingray, Tokyo Rose took occasion to make American sailors and soldiers feel ashamed of themselves. She said we resorted to hypocracy and that we would uphold the rules of the Geneva Conference and then as soon as the opportunity presented itself went right out and sunk a hospital ship. She used vile and abusive language in this attack on us. This occurred in January 1942. I was on the Stingray at the time and was transferred to the Salmon on Easter Sunday, 1942, while refueling at Java.

"I know that these broadcasts and others similar had an adverse effect upon the crew of the Stingray and natives of the islands. On occasions of these broadcasts members of the crew became sometimes angry and sometimes despondent and appeared and stated that they did not care whether they fought any longer or not.

"At the time that the Phillipine Islands were liberated from Japanese control and made independent, another woman acting in the role of Tokyo Rose broadcast similar programs to the effect that the Americans had made great promises to the Filipinos which they had not and would not fulfill and that they would have been better off under the Japanese.

"Tokyo Rose in her broadcasts gave the impression that she was very familiar with the west coast of the United States and it is my personal opinion that if she were not a native of the United States she was at least educated here. On the occasion of the shelling of oil refineries on the west coast she remarked to the effect that if some of the men did not know where these refineries were they were located so many miles from a certain city, giving the number of miles and the name of the city, making it appear that this was a major operation and devastating.

"Tokyo Rose spoke very good English with a definite accent which seemed Japanese with a sort of high pitched voice which she attempted to make very intimate, knowing, and sexy. She tried to effect a "come hither" talk.

"Tokyo Rose on many occasions chided the men with the thought that men at home, 4-F s and supposedly 4-F s were making as much money in one week as they were making in a month and with these high wages were entertaining the wives of servicemen who were fighting the war.

"The result of these comments which I have mentioned was a definite lessening of the morale and combat spirit of the men overseas. This was obvious in that many men of my acquaintance lost the desire to continue on with their work. Towards the end of the war the technique of Tokyo Rose improved in that she became more and more subtle and effective and not as blunt as she had been earlier. I do not recall having heard the original Tokyo Rose after late 1944 or early 1945.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and one other page and it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I have initialed the corrections and signed each page and reiterate that this is a voluntary statement."

/s/ [redacted]

Witnesses:
Donald C. Morrell, Special Agent, FBI Charlotte, February 11,19
E.William Trainor, Special Agent, FBI Charlotte, February 11,1

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES NY FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	MAR 2 4 1948	1/27;2/2,6,11, 1/,2 12/3/45	JOSEPH T. BENCO
TITLE IVA IKUKO TOGURI, with aliases: Mrs. Philip Jairus D'Aquino, Ann, Orphan Ann, Orphan Annie, Tokyo Rose			CHARACTER OF CASE TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HARRY T. BRUNDIDGE furnished an unsigned statement taken from a narrative given by subject at Imperial Hotel in Tokyo during latter part of 1945. [redacted] related that subject, during battle of Philippine seas, in broadcast stated Americans were losing most of their planes in strike against Japanese fleet. She also referred to heavy losses by PATTON'S Third Army in Europe. JOSEPH J. ASTARITA never heard broadcast of subject or heard her speak. Saw her once in studio at Radio Tokyo while he was Japanese prisoner. RICHARD L. HENSCHEL recalls broadcast by subject on 9/14/44, the night before landing on Morotai Island, when subject stated Japanese knew an American force was steaming to a certain place, the numbers involved, and what they expected to do. Subject said Japanese had "big surprise" for Americans. This broadcast instilled a great deal of fear in members of landing party. HENSCHEL identified photograph of subject whom he saw at Grand Hotel, Yokohama, during Sept., 1945. [redacted] and [redacted] never saw or heard subject.

- P -

REFERENCES: Bureau File [redacted]
Report of SA JOSEPH T. BENCO, 2/3/48, New York.

S-394

[redacted]

Report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON, 2/4/48,
Los Angeles.

DETAILS: AT NEW YORK CITY:

On February 11, 1948, [redacted], of the Bureau, called Assistant Special Agent in Charge ALAN H. BELMONT to advise that HARRY T. BRUNDIDGE would be in New York on the night of February 11, 1948; that he left Washington on the 4:00 P.M. train and would arrive in New York about 7:45 P.M., after which he would go directly to his apartment at 17 West 54th Street. He would make the alleged statement of TOKYO ROSE available to Agents of this office immediately upon his arrival. He was told that an Agent of the New York office would call him at 8:30 P.M. at his apartment and the Agent would then go there to secure the alleged confession. BRUNDIDGE advised the Bureau that he would be expecting the call.

At precisely 8:30 P.M., the reporting Agent phoned BRUNDIDGE at his apartment, phone number CIrcle 7-6132. Mr. BRUNDIDGE answered the phone and advised the writer that he had just arrived from Washington and requested a little time to search for the statement. He requested that he be phoned again at 9:00 P.M. This was done, at which time Mr. BRUNDIDGE stated he had located the document and that the Agents should proceed to his apartment. Thereupon, the writer and SA CHARLES M. CURRY went to Mr. BRUNDIDGE'S apartment where he produced two documents, one of which purported to be the unsigned statement of the subject, and the other a narrative expansion of the unsigned statement which had been prepared by BRUNDIDGE and CLARK LEE at a later time in this country.

The document referred to as the statement of TOKYO ROSE bore the caption "tokyo rose" and was uncapitalized. The pages were numbered one through seventeen, but it was noted that the pages numbered eight and nine were missing. It was typed on different sheets of paper and was similar in appearance to a rough draft. BRUNDIDGE advised that this statement, which was taken from a narrative furnished by the subject, was given in his room at the Imperial Hotel, in Tokyo, during the latter part of August, 1945. Present in the room when TOKYO ROSE was interviewed were CLARK LEE and the subject's husband. The second document, according to Mr. BRUNDIDGE, was merely an expansion of the statement of TOKYO ROSE which was prepared by himself and CLARK LEE at a later period of time. Both the aforementioned documents were forwarded to the Bureau and photostatic copies of the same were sent to the Los Angeles office. A receipt for the above two documents was requested by Mr. BRUNDIDGE although he alleged he was not interested in the return of the documents. A copy of this receipt was made and is being retained in the exhibit folder of this case.

[redacted]

[redacted] New York, was interviewed by the writer. He advised he served in the U. S. Navy from March 20, 1943, to April 6, 1945. He had USN [redacted] He was stationed in the Pacificarea from January, 1944, to June, 1944, and it was during this latter period of time that he had heard TOKYO ROSE broadcast. [redacted] recalled he had only heard the subject about three times. The first time he listened to her program was between June 15 and 16, 1944, while north of Saipan on the USS BATAAN. This was a small carrier known as CVL-29. At that time she was headed toward the Bonin Islands. [redacted] recalls that an aerial engagement occurred on the morning of June 15, 1944. That evening, TOKYO ROSE broadcast that the U. S. Fleet was being submitted to heavy air attacks by Japanese air forces consisting of one hundred and ten planes. She also made reference to heavy American losses by PATTON'S Third Army in Europe. She said that the American air fleets flying over Japan had lost many heavy bombers which had been shot down by the Japanese. The subject further made references to discomforts sustained by the troops and sailors in the Pacific and mentioned the easy time had by the men staying at home. She also played many American swing records. It was [redacted] opinion that by these tactics the subject was attempting to demoralize the American troops.

[redacted] further related that on June 20, 1944, during the first battle of the Philippine seas , Japanese forces,which were leaving Manila for the Marianas, were intercepted by U. S. carrier planes. That evening [redacted] recalls hearing subject broadcast to the effect that the Americans were losing most of their planes in a strike against the Japanese fleet.

On June 23, 1944, [redacted] group sailed south from the Marianas to hit the Island of Truk. While sailing down to Truk, [redacted] heard the subject broadcast. She referred to the hardships of war and mentioned that the Americans were sailing aimlessly in the wide expanses of the Pacific. In the meantime, she referred to the easy time which the people at home were having in contrast with the hardships of the American troops.

[redacted] stated that although the subject was attempting to demoralize the men, they appeared to have a good time listening to the broadcasts and he gave it as his opinion that they were more an asset than a detriment in that it did not appear to affect the morale of the men at all. He said that the subject spoke English very well with a slight trace of a foreign accent. He thinks he possibly might recognize her voice if records of her broadcasts were played back to him.

JOSEPH JOHN ASTARITA, 246 Avenue Z, Brooklyn, was interviewed by the writer and SA THOMAS J. McSHANE. ASTARITA stated he was

a civilian contract worker at the Pacific Naval Air Base on Wake Island. He, together with all of his coworkers and the Marine and Navy Garrison, were captured December 23, 1941. He remained a prisoner of the Japanese until he was liberated by American troops August 30, 1945. ASTARITA related he had never had occasion to hear any of the broadcasts of the subject and never heard her voice. He recalls that one time while in Tokyo as a prisoner, he was taken to the radio station and he saw her come into the control room to see the American prisoners broadcast. Major CHARLES COUSENS, an Australian, pointed her out as being TOKYO ROSE. A photograph of the subject, which has been identified by other persons during this investigation, was exhibited to ASTARITA and he identified the photograph as being that of the person he saw in the studio at Radio Tokyo. ASTARITA advised Major CHARLES COUSENS was on the "Zero Hour" program. However, ASTARITA never participated in this program.

ASTARITA furnished the following high lights of his capativity at the hands of the Japanese:

Following his capture on Wake Island December 23, 1941, he and his coworkers were kept in barracks on the island surrounded by barbed wire until January 12, 1942. At that time he was placed on the SS NITTA MARU and left for Yokohama. The ship remained at Yokohama for two days and then proceeded to Shanghai where they arrived January 24, 1942. He was then placed in Woosung Prison Camp outside of Shanghai where he remained nine months. He was then transferred to the Kiang Wan Camp where he remained an additional nine months. At this place the prisoners built rifle ranges, did road repair work, built a canal, and performed other services ordered by the Japanese. In August, 1943, he was sent to the Tsumori Sub-camp at Osaka, Japan. He stayed there three and one-half to four months. He was then sent to Omuri Camp in Tokyo in November, 1943. On December 1, 1943, he was transferred to Bunka Camp at Tokyo. This was a former girls' school. ASTARITA stated that the full story of their imprisonment and activities at Bunka Camp can be furnished by GEORGE H. HEMSHAW, who kept a diary. It is noted GEORGE H. HEMSHAW was interviewed and the results of the interview are set out in referenced report of SA CHESTER J. OTTON.

ASTARITA related that about a week after the group arrived at Bunka, they were told to broadcast prisoner of war messages to their families. The hour during which they were broadcast was to be known as "Hinomaru Hour". Later, about February, 1944, the title of the program was changed to "Calling America". This was a thirty-minute program which was broadcast seven days a week. It continued until August 15, 1945. ASTARITA said he would go to the station an average of five to six times a

[redacted]

month and read messages from American prisoners to their families. Occasionally, the American prisoners of war who broadcast attempted to use phrases with double meanings so as to convey to the folks at home that everything was not in the manner that it appeared.

RICHARD L. HENSCHEL, 42 West 88th Street, New York City, was interviewed at his place of business, Disc-of-the-Month, Inc., 30 John Street, New York City, by the writer and SA JAMES P. MARTIN. HENSCHEL advised that he had enlisted as a private in the Army in the summer of 1942. His ASN was 32635685. Ultimately he became a Captain and his Officer Serial number was 01647494. He said he was in the Pacific area from the spring of 1944 until the end of the war. He returned to the States November, 1945.

HENSCHEL said that the first time he heard TOKYO ROSE was in July, 1944, while he was on New Britain. Broadcasts were picked up at night anywhere from 7:00 P.M. until midnight. The first time HENSCHEL heard her broadcast she was playing records of BING CROSBY and TOMMY DORSEY. She made remarks such as "Wouldn't it be nice if you could be back home listening to BING" and other remarks of a similar nature. She then interspersed the playing of records with news items. She announced items emanating from the Japanese Imperial Army and Navy Headquarters. It was HENSCHEL'S opinion that the morale of the men was not affected adversely by the broadcasts. He thought the broadcasts were rather entertaining and were rather an asset to the morale of the men.

HENSCHEL related that on September 14, 1944, the night before landing on Morotai Island in the Dutch East Indies, he heard a broadcast by TOKYO ROSE. She said that the Japanese knew that there was an American force steaming to a certain place and that they knew the numbers of the men involved, where they were going, and what they expected to do. She said that there was a "big surprise" in store for the Americans in regard to this operation. At the time of this broadcast, HENSCHEL happened to be in the ward room of a converted destroyer, together with about ten Navy officers. He said that the broadcast instilled a great deal of fear in the officers who heard it because if it were true that the Japanese knew the place and time of their landing, the Americans would be subjected to heavy losses.

HENSCHEL also recalled a great many false news broadcasts by TOKYO ROSE during the week October 23 to October 30, 1944. These broadcasts occurred right after the American landing at Leyte. The men would hear short wave broadcasts of pending operations on Leyte which were sent by American correspondents to the United States. Later the same day, TOKYO ROSE would come on the air and give an entirely different account of what was transpiring during the military operations. According to her account, a small party of Americans had landed and were being annihilated by the Japanese.

[redacted]

The first time HENSCHEL saw TOKYO ROSE was at the Grand Hotel in Yokohama the first week in September, 1945. The occasion was a press conference arranged by the Army. Among those present were newspaper correspondents, radio correspondents, Army photographers, and other people in the group which first landed in Japan. HENSCHEL recalled he arrived near the end of the conference. The subject was being questioned by correspondents. She said she was a U. S. citizen and had been educated in California. She told the correspondents she had been forced to broadcast by the Japanese because she was an American citizen. During the questioning of the subject, there were present a Life photographer and reporter by the name of CARL MYDANS and his wife, SUSANNE SMITH MYDANS. At the present time, according to HENSCHEL, CARL MYDANS is head of the Time and Life Bureau in Tokyo. HENSCHEL believes that Mrs. MYDANS probably got an exclusive interview and story from the subject. Another individual present at the time was GEORGE FOISTER, NBC correspondent.

HENSCHEL was in charge of an Army photographic unit and stated that at his direction one KINGSLEY R. FALL took photographs of TOKYO ROSE. He identified a known photograph of the subject exhibited to him as being identical with TOKYO ROSE. HENSCHEL believes that KINGSLEY R. FALL interviewed TOKYO ROSE and her husband for a full day at their home. Regarding the possibility of identifying the voice of the subject, HENSCHEL said he was not positive that it was always the same girl broadcasting as TOKYO ROSE, and that due to static, atmospherical disturbances, lapses of memory on his part, and the length of time between broadcasts, he did not believe he could make a positive identification of the subject.

[redacted] New York City, [redacted] was telephonically contacted. He advised he had never seen or spoken to TOKYO ROSE, and he had never heard any of her broadcasts. In view of that statement, it was deemed unnecessary to interview him in person.

AT MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK:

SA JAMES A. DAVIS contacted [redacted] He is employed by [redacted] advised he had never heard TOKYO ROSE broadcast and was unfamiliar with her voice.

- P E N D I N G -

[redacted]

LEAD

BOSTON

At Pittsfield, Massachusetts:

Will interview KINGSLEY R. FALL, 123 Stratford Avenue, or at the offices of the "Berkshire Evening Eagle", of which he is editor, and question him regarding the interview he conducted with the subject and her husband in Japan and ascertain from him any statements made by the subject and admissions made by her relative to broadcasting to the Japanese, and any treasonable utterances she might have broadcast.

NEW YORK

At Elizaville, New York:

Will attempt to locate and interview [redacted] whose discharge address in [redacted] was shown as Elizaville, New York. Medical records were furnished by the Veterans Administration, Batavia, New York, on October 13, 1945.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR	REPORT MADE BY
RICHMOND	3-30-48	2-24,25,3-8-48	MELVIN JACKSON YANCEY [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, with aliases: Mrs. Philip Jairus D'Aquino, Ann, Orphan Ann, Orphan Annie, Tokyo Rose	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: NEWTON LIGHT, Simpson, Va., unable to identify photograph of subject and states that he never saw subject and never heard her broadcast. LIGHT states he never participated in the "Zero Hour", and on a few occasions did run off mimeographed forms which apparently pertained to "Prisoner of War Hour". LIGHT states COUSENS and INCE known to him, but that he knows nothing specific of their activities either in connection with "Zero Hour" or subject.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. [redacted]
Report of Special Agent CHESTER C. ORTON dated 2-4-48 at Los Angeles.

DETAILS: AT SIMPSON, VIRGINIA:

NEWTON LIGHT was located at his home in Simpson, Virginia. He stated that he was captured at Batan and was brought to the prisoner of war camp at Bunka on or about December 1, 1943. Prior to going to Bunka, stated he was held at Framosa. As well as he could remember he stated that COUSENS and INCE came into the camp some time after he did and that he knows nothing specific of their actions or conduct while in the camp. He stated that he gained the impression from some of the other prisoners of war that perhaps COUSENS and INCE had somewhat easy jobs, but that he knows nothing specific about this nor could he recall just who it was who made the statements about the easy jobs. LIGHT stated that he knows of nothing specific concerning COUSENS' or INCE's participating in "Zero Hour", nor does he know if they are acquainted with the subject. He stated that COUSENS and INCE left the camp on several occasions, but he assumed that they were being taken by the Japanese for some reason.

S-397

RH [redacted]

With reference to the subject, Mr. LIGHT stated that he never saw the subject and never heard her program. Photographs of the subject were exhibited to him and he was unable to identify either of the photographs. He stated he never heard the subject broadcast any program and that he, himself, never participated in the program "Zero Hour". According to LIGHT, he was Staff Sergeant at the time of his capture and he was the general cleanup man or handy man around the camp at Bunka. He stated that he has no clerical ability whatsoever and that he at no time typed or prepared any part of a program or script which was used on the program "Zero Hour". He stated that there was in the camp, however, a hand-operated mimeographed machine and on two or three occasions he was ordered by his superiors to use the mimeograph machine to run off copies of something, but that he does not know just exactly what the matter was that he ran off on the mimeograph machine. LIGHT stated that he had been forced to go to Radio Tokyo on several occasions, but that he always went with the group and that as far as he knows, none of the individuals in his camp participated on the program, "Zero Hour".

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIF. SA FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
San Antonio, Texas	3-29-48	2-17,20,21-48	GABRIEL R. MARTINEZ [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, Wa. Mrs. Philip Jairus D'Aquino, Ann, Orphan Ann, Orphan Annie, Tokyo Rose	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: MARTINEZ arrived at Bunka ~~Camp~~ during July, 1944, and remained there until liberated in 1945. Participated in radio program known as "Saturday Jamboree". COUSENS and INCE did not have any camp duties while at Bunka and were confined merely to writing and broadcasting. All other prisoners of war had camp duties besides participation in radio programs. [redacted] MARTINEZ stated he knew there was only one girl on the Zero Hour by name of ANN, but did not know her prior to starting of radio program. He did not hear her broadcasts, see her scripts, nor did he know by whom her scripts were written. Saw her speak to COUSENS, INCE, PARKYNS and HENSHAW on at least one occasion.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file No. [redacted]
Report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON dated 2-4-48 at Los Angeles, Calif.

DETAILS: AT LAREDO, TEXAS:

RAMON PEREZ MARTINEZ who can always be located through his father, MARCELINO MARTINEZ, 2720 Juarez Avenue, was interviewed and furnished the following information:

MARTINEZ was born at San Antonio, Texas, on May 21, 1941, and attended the Jackson High School, Houston, Texas, through the ninth grade. On February 21, 1941, he enlisted in the United States Army at Fort Sam Houston, Texas,

[redacted]

and was assigned serial number 38027522. He was on active duty with the 131 Field Artillery, 36 Artillery Division stationed at Soerabaga, Java, when he was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese upon its capitulation on March 10, 1942.

On October 24, 1942, he and JAMES G. MARTINEZ, also a member of the 131 Field Artillery but who is of no blood relation to RAMON MARTINEZ, were transferred by boat for internment at Camp Cycle, Singapore. They arrived at Camp Cycle on 11-1-42 and on 11-28-42 were transferred aboard the Kama Kura Mura, a Japanese vessel, to Camp Fukiuka #2, located on the dock area of Nagaski on the Island of Kusku, Japan proper. They arrived at Camp Fukiuka #2 on 12-7-42 and were transferred to Amori Prison by train on 7-17-44 and again transferred approximately a week thereafter to Bunka Camp in Tokyo.

They arrived at Bunka Camp (also referred to as Bunker Hill, according to MARTINEZ)where they for the first time met the other prisoners of war; the camp having been organized and started prior to their arrival there. With one exception, that being DOOLEY, who arrived after he did, all the prisoners of war were at Bunka Camp prior to his arrival.

He was not given any immediate assignment upon his arrival at Bunka until he was interviewed by the Japanese Civilian Propagandist HIHISAKA (phonetic), the alleged head of all propaganda at Bunka. HIHISAKA questioned him relative to his knowledge of the Spanish language and upon termination of the interview informed MARTINEZ that they were going to broadcast Anti-American propaganda; that he was to go on the air at any time he was ordered to do so, and warned "You will do as I tell you or else".

MARTINEZ stated that he then became part of the radio program known as the "Saturday Jamboree" which was broadcasted from Radio Tokyo every Saturday at 2:00 P.M. (Tokyo time). This program which was of one-half hour duration, consisted of English and Spanish songs as well as personal messages from the prisoners of war to their relatives. It was usually composed of four or five prisoners who were chosen by the person who wrote the script and that he, PEARSON and DODDS, were on the program regularly. According to MARTINEZ, HENSHAW and PEARSON wrote the scripts for the Saturday Jamboree.

While at Bunka Camp, MARTINEZ stated that he learned that KAGAMURA "BUDDY" UNO, who was in charge of the prisoners, had been responsible for his transfer from Amori to Bunka. UNO, according to MARTINEZ, spoke English fluently, alleged that he was born in the United States, and received his education at an Oregon College. [redacted] MARTINEZ advised. UNO, prior to his transfer to the Phillipine Islands and his replacement by KAJ DOMATA, held meetings with the prisoners of war, the substance of which MARTINEZ did not know inas-

[redacted]

much as he was working in the camp's kitchen at the time and did not attend. To his knowledge, UNO never afforded any assistance to the prisoners in any manner whatsoever.

All the prisoners at Bunka wore civilian attire which had been issued to them and which they were compelled to wear. Most of the personnel at the camp had other duties in camp besides their respective participation in various broadcasts, with the exception of COUSENS and INCE, who, to his knowledge, did not have other camp duties and were confined merely to writing and broadcasting. He added, however, that he had seen both COUSENS and INCE at Bunka Camp every day and that they were not residing outside the confines of the camp to his knowledge.

Although COUSENS and INCE always left the barracks area daily before 2:00 P.M. (Tokyo time) to go to the radio studio for an unknown reason, MARTINEZ stated that he could not accuse them of being Pro-Japanese, nor Anti-American inasmuch as he did not know the purpose for which they went to the radio studios; he had never seen any of their scripts, heard any of their broadcasts nor did he know what programs they wrote except for the messages to the families of the prisoners.

Relative to the radio program "Zero Hour", MARTINEZ informed that he had never heard it being discussed in his presence nor had he heard it being broadcasted. He did know that there was a girl who did the broadcasting on this program who spoke English fluently and who appeared to be of Japanese descent. Her program would end just prior to the time the Saturday Jamboree program would go on the air (2:00 P.M. Tokyo time) every day including Saturdays. While waiting for his program to go on the air, he could see her broadcasting through the glass partition of

[redacted]

the studio. She was usually alone at the microphone (on occasions other Japanese men were with her) and he knew her to be broadcasting because the light on the outside of the studio room was lit.

According to MARTINEZ, the Zero Hour was a daily program and the girl who did the broadcasting, and whom he knew only by the name of "ANN", was the only woman on that program.

On occasions at the termination of her broadcast, MARTINEZ added, she would come out of the studio room and would speak to COUSENS, INCE and PARKYNS, and on at least one occasion, he saw her speak to HENSHAW.

MARTINEZ stated that he did not know the girl "ANN" prior to her broadcasts on the Zero Hour inasmuch as that program had been started prior to his arrival at Bunka Camp, that he had not heard her broadcasts, seen any her scripts, nor did he know by whom her scripts were written.

DOMATO had told the men that "ANN" had been born in California, believed to be at Los Angeles.

MARTINEZ stated that he had been interrogated by the Navy Intelligence while on a Naval Hospital Ship in Tokyo Bay immediately after his liberation and by Army Intelligence at Manilla, San Francisco, and Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He was again interrogated at Laredo, Texas, after his discharge on May 27, 1946, by a man who alleged he worked for the government but whose branch of service he did not know. In all of the interrogations, a signed statement was never furnished and none requested.

MARTINEZ informed that he had maintained a diary during his internment but that it did not contain any information relative to the activities of any prisoner of war at Bunka Camp, nor any information relative to any of the radio broadcasts.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Dallas, Texas	4-9-48	2-17,20;3-22,27-48	EFTON A. STANFIELD,SA

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was, Mrs. Philip Jairus D'Aquine, Ann, "Orphan Ann", "Orphan Annie", "Tokyo Rose"	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JACK K. WISNER, former 2nd lt., USAAF,Bombadier, Port Moresby, New Guinea, inturned as POW at Bunka Girls Camp, Tokyo,Japan, 1-8-44, when he was instructed to broadcast overseas on Radio Tokyo. WISNER broadcast on "Hinomaru Hour", "Humanity Calls" and "The Postman Calls" programs until 8-13-45, and was liberated 8-29-45 after cessation of hostilities. WISNER declared he could not identify TOGURI as to voice or photograph and claimed he had never seen TOGURI to his knowledge. WISNER reported that COUSENS and INCE were believed to have broadcast on same program with TOGURI. [redacted] Tech.Sgt., Ft.Worth AAF, Ft.Worth,Texas, formerly stationed on Saipan, heard few of broadcasts by TOGURI and noted little demoralizing effect. FRANK FUGITA reported to now reside in El Reno, Okla.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File [redacted]

Report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON, dated 2-4-48, at Los Angeles, Calif.

Letters from Bureau to Los Angeles, dated 2-3-48 and 2-4-48.

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[redacted]

DETAILS: At Wells, Cherokee County, Texas

JACK KING WISNEY, former Postmaster in Wells, Post Office Box 1054, related that on June 13, 1943, when he was a second lieutenant bombadier in the United States Army Air Force, flying on a B-17 Bomber out of Port Moresby, New Guinea, and while returning from a bombing mission over Rabaul, New Britian, and as he was en route back to his home base on Port Moresby about 3 A.M. on the morning of June 13, 1943, the plane on which he was acting bombadier was attacked by a Japanese night fighter. The plane was set afire, the pilot and co-pilot were killed, and the oxygen tank was damaged to the extent that it was necessary that he and the navigator "bail out".

After landing in the parachute in the jungle, WISNER narrated that he endeavored to locate his companion, the bomber-navigator, but was unable to do so, and thereupon started working Southward through the jungle and thus continued for approximately nine days when he arrived at a plantation known as the "TORRIO PLANTATION", operated by a Dutchman. After arriving at the Plantation, the Dutchman and natives fed him, and then hid him in brush in a secluded spot on the Plantation. However, on June 21, 1943, WISNER stated he was captured by a group of Japanese infantrymen and placed in a Japanese garrison on the plantation.

On June 24, 1943, WISNER related he was placed on a barge under armed guard and five days later on June 26, 1943, he arrived at Rabaul, New Britian, and was placed in a cell with six other prisoners, two of whom were American, two Chinese, two Japanese. The American prisoners WISNER stated were Marines flying off Guadacanal, namely [redacted], now believed to be residing in Santa Fe, California, and [redacted] of Chicago, Illinois.

Two weeks later, another American prisoner was brought into the cell, namely [redacted] an air force gunner, whose home was believed to be in Baird, Texas. According to WISNER, all of the American prisoners were questioned daily by Japanese officers and suffered brutal beatings during the course of these interrogations.

In October of 1943, WISNER stated he and the other prisoners were released under guard to dig bomb shelters around the prison in Rabaul.

On November 12, 1943, a Japanese interpreter-guard told WISNER and the other prisoners that some of the group were going to Japan, the reason not being given WISNER said, and that same night WISNER stated that the Japanese officers and guard began shifting the men around into different cells, ultimately placing them in his, WISNER's, cell. The group was made up of nine prisoners, three officers and six unlisted men, some of whom where in good physical condition and some of whom were not.

[redacted]

WISNER continued by relating that on the morning of Nov.13,1943, he and the nine prisoners in his cell left Rabaul blindfolded and handcuffed and were placed in the bottom hold next to the boiler room in what is known as a "Kempi", a japanese 3000 ton transport. WISNER said he and the nine American prisoners were under guard of three japanese military police. After four days out at sea the prisoners were allowed to come up on deck, but approximately thirteen days later the group aboard this ship arrived at some port in South Japan, this being about Dec.6,1943, at which time they were handcuffed, blindfolded, and placed on a train with the shades pulled to keep the prisoners from observing any of the land over which they were traveling.

Note: (It is to be noted that WISNER stated WILLISTON MADISON COX, JR., a Major in the United States Army, was among the nine prisoners mentioned above.)

About 8 P.M. on Dec.7, 1943, the nine prisoners arrived in Tokyo where they were put on trucks and transported to the Omori Prison Camp; however, on the next morning, Dec.8, 1945, the Japanese officers removed five of the enlisted men who were prisoners in the group of nine and left three officers and one Australian prisoner. After separation, WISNER said the whereabouts of the five enlisted men were unknown to him.

WISNER reported thathe, [redacted] Major WILLISTON MADISON COX, JR., and the Australian enlisted men stayed at the Omori Prison Camp until about Dec.27, 1943, during which time they were questioned daily by Japanese Intelligence Officers.

On the latter date, WISNER said a Lieutenant Colonel of the Japanese Army addressed them in front of his army office reciting the rules of the camp and indoctrinating them with Japanese supremacy. It was during this time that he and the above named men signed a non-escape clause, and then he and Major Cox were confined in the guardhouse, for what reason he did not know. WISNER further said that he and Major COX stayed in the guardhouse in Omori Prison Camp until January 8, 1944, when Kazumaro Buddy Uno came to their cell and stated that he, WISNER, and COX, were to be transported to another camp.UNO was a Japanese interpreter, American born, and, according to WISNER, [redacted]

On the morning of January 8, 1944, WISNER stated he, COX, and two other prisoners in the Omori Camp, namely HARRY PEARSON, a British Army Corporal, and ALBERT P. RICKERT, a U.S.Marine Corps Corporal, were transported across town in Tokyo to the Bunka Girls Camp, a converted girls school, and were walked inside by BUDDY UNO and a Japanese lieutenant by the name of Lt. HAMMAMOTO (phonetic), the latter who pulled a sword and stuck it in the floor and proceeded to indoctrinate them in the rules of the camp and then bragging about Japanese supremacy and the weakness of the United States Government.

[redacted]

Afterwards UNO went through the belongings and clothing of the prisoners, and then directed them upstairs where the prisoners of war registered and they were caused to line up, and upon command step out in front and state their names, ranks, race, and nationalities.

After the above proceedings, BUDDY UNO instructed Major COX and WISNER to sleep in the Officer Quarters and RICKERT and PEARSON were ordered to sleep with the enlisted men, and the group was dismissed.

WISNER described BUDDY UNO as a "blue star interpreter".

After the above group was dismissed, Major COX and WISNER found out from some of the other prisoners the purpose of their being confined on the Island of Japan and in the Bunka Girls Camp, that being that they had been specifically and carefully selected to broadcast overseas on Radio Tokyo to the armed forces in the Pacific Theatre of War. It was further determined that broadcasts would be especially prepared by the prisoners themselves; however the script would be scrutinized by Japanese proof readers and only that part of the script believed prepared in accordance with instructions of the Japanese Intelligence Radio Directors would be allowed to go out over the ether.

At first WISNER stated the Japanese prepared script themselves for the broadcasts, and it was understood by WISNER that one HENRY CHARLES RALPH FULFORD WILLIAMS, also known as GEORGE WILLIAMS, a British Prisoner of War; and a prisoner by the name of EDWIN C. KALBFLEISCH, a United States Army lieutenant, had declined to participate in the broadcasts and as a consequence thereof, both were removed and their whereabouts were unknown. In fact, WISNER stated that he believed KALBFLEISCH was removed from Radio Tokyo because the Japanese thought he was trying to sabotage the broadcasts, which latter information had been furnished to Japanese authorities by a questionable United States Army Sergeant in the person of [redacted]

WISNER related that he was assigned at first to participate in reading script on a program known as the "Hinomaru Hour", which program later became known as "Humanity Calls", and then later was known as "The Postman Calls". WISNER stated that he was Master of Ceremonies on this program and was, he felt, forced to make these broadcasts, and feared that if he did not do as instructed he might be killed.

The "Hinomaru Hour" broadcast began as follows:

"The Hinomaru Hour is on the air, wherein is heard the Voice of Greater East Asia; strong, determined, ever victorious."

The general theme of this program, according to WISNER was that the Japanese Army was completely victorious over the United States Armed Forces, and stressed to the soldiers in the Pacific Theatre of War how

[redacted]

useless it was to fight against such tremendous odds.

When Civilian Director of Radio Tokyo, namely HEISHHIKIAR (phonetic), took over operation of the Bunka Girls Camp, the Civilian Director personally changed the name of the program to "HUMANITY CALLS"; this program being broadcast Japanese time from 11:30 A.M. to 12 noon. This was during the first part of 1944; then the broadcast continued until November 1944, or thereabouts, when it was changed to be known as "THE POSTMAN CALLS". This program was in the afternoon for a period of thirty minutes duration. This broadcast consisted mostly of the reading of letters to all Prisoners of War in the Camp, and occasionaly there was a tirade of some sort in the form of script written against the United States Government. WISNER stated that the Japanese instructed as to what was to be written in the form of phrasing, wording etc. This latter program, "THE POSTMAN CALLS", continued until August 13, 1945, the day before the Japanese interpreter broadcast his surrender message.

Questioned specifically whether or not he could identify the photographs of IVA TOGURI, aka "Tokyo Rose", WISNER stated he had never seen her, and in fact did not know her true name, knowing her only as "TOKYOROSE" and "ORPHAN ANNIE". He further stated that to his recollection the only time he had heard her voice was when he was flying in the New Guinea area, before he was ever taken prisoner, and, therefore, did not believe he could identify her voice.

WISNER stated, however, to his recollection and belief, Prisoner of War WALLACE ELWELL INCE, a Major in the United States Army, and CHARLES HUGHES COUSENS, a Major in the Australian Army, participated on the same program with "ORPHAN ANNIE", this being all through the year 1944, and he, therefore, was almost positive that if they actually did broadcast with her they could identify her photographs, as well as her voice.

The following investigation was conducted by HUGH D. McCULLOUGH, Special Agent, at Fort Worth, Texas:

[redacted], 73rd Wing 500th Group, 883rd Squadron, Fort Worth Army Air Field, stated he was on Saipan from September 19,1944, until August 1, 1945, during which time he heard Radio Tokyo and "TOKYO ROSE" for about six months. She broadcasted regularly, but [redacted] stated he did not listen to her too much before of other interests. According to [redacted], "TOKYO ROSE" came on the air by script entitled "Just An Echo". He stated there was not very much demoralizing effect connected with her broadcasts.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent DWIGHT M. BRIGHTMAN:

At Abilene, Texas:

In accordance with the lead in reference report to interview FRANK FUJITA at 526 Chesnut St., Abilene, Texas, an investigation was made and it was ascertained that FRANK FUGITA (not FRANK FUJITA), presently resides at 717 South Choctaw Street, El Reno, Oklahoma. He should be interviewed at this address.

ENCLOSURE: TO OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

One copy of the report of Special Agent CHESTER C. ORTON, dated 2-4-48, at Los Angeles, California.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

[redacted]

LEADS:

OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

At El Reno, Oklahoma:

Will interview FRANK FUGITA at 717 South Choctaw Street, in accordance with the lead set out in reference report.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES SA FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	4/17/48	3/19,20/48	WILLIAM H. BUCKLER [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, with aliases	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JAMES G. MARTINEZ enlisted in U. S. Army on 1-18-41 and captured at Soerabaja, Java 3-8-42. MARTINEZ transferred from Soerabaja to Nagasaki, Japan October, 1942; to Amori Camp, Tokyo June 4, 1944 and Bunka in July, 1944. JAMES MARTINEZ wrote two commentaries in Spanish during stay at Bunka, but states neither was accepted for broadcast. JAMES MARTINEZ participated in musical part of "Humanity Calls" program, but principal duties at Bunka were in kitchen. JAMES MARTINEZ identified photographs of Subject as being girl whom he saw give small sack of potatoes to INCE on two occasions in hallway in Radio Tokyo Building. JAMES MARTINEZ unable to furnish specific information concerning Subject's broadcasts or activities of COUSENS and INCE.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Bureau File [redacted]
Report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON, Los Angeles dated 2-4-48

DETAILS: AT WACO, TEXAS:

JAMES GUTIERREZ MARTINEZ, temporary address 710 South 1st Street, Waco, Texas, permanent address 1724 North 4th Street, Waco, Texas, advised reporting agent that he was born at Devine, Texas on December 31, 1916,

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prior to his enlistment in the U. S. Army on January 18, 1941. He was assigned Serial No. 38025830 and was assigned to the 131st Field Artillery of the 36th Division. He stated he was sent overseas on November 29, 1941, arriving in Hawaii shortly after December 7, 1941. He was then transferred to Fiji Islands, to Australia, and later to Soerabaja, Java, where he was captured with the fall of the Dutch Naval Base, March 8, 1942. He advised that he was held captive at that location for about four or five months, being employed in cleaning up the dock area. JAMES MARTINEZ informed that FRANK FUJITA and RAMON MARTINEZ were in his unit and were captured at the same time that he was. MARTINEZ informed that they were later transferred to Shangy.Camp in Singapore, where they remained approximately two and one-half weeks. They were then transferred to the prison camp at Nagasaki, Japan.

JAMES MARTINEZ stated that to the best of his recollection he arrived at Nagasaki in October or November, 1942. He informed that he remained in this camp, being employed in the shipyards at Nagasaki until June, 1944, when he was transferred to the Amori camp at Tokyo. He advised thathe remained at Amori for three weeks and was then transferred to Bunka Prison camp. in July, 1944. MARTINEZ advised that upon his arrival, a Japanese Lieutenant named Buddy UNO was in charge of the prisoners at Bunka.

MARTINEZ stated that upon his arrival at Bunka, Lt. UNO advised him that he was to take orders from JOHN DAVID PROVOO, and stated that he was assigned to the kitchen of the camp as cook. He informed that he was not beaten while stationed at Bunka and that he was asked to write commentaries in Spanish for a Japanese named HIYASAKA, who also spoke Spanish and was connected in some way with Radio Tokyo.

JAMES MARTINEZ advised that his principal duties at Bunka were that of cook in the kitchen inasmuch as the only two commentaries that he wrote were not accepted and his only radio work consisted of playing and singing with RAMON MARTINEZ usually on the "Humanity Calls" program, which played seven days each week, usually at twelve noon. He advised that he appeared on the musical part of other programs such as one he recalled as "Postman Calls". MARTINEZ advised that he, like other prisoners at the camp, was dressed in civilian clothes and that to his knowledge, all of the prisoners were assigned regular camp duties in addition to what work they might perform in connection with the Radio Tokyo broadcast.

[redacted]

JAMES MARTINEZ could not remember as to what duties COUSENS and INCE had been assigned and stated it was possible they did not have any camp duties. He recalled that both COUSENS and INCE spent more time in the Radio studio than any member of the prison camp, but as to their exact duties he could not state. MARTINEZ stated that he was not concerned with their daily activities and could not say as to how much time they spent at the radio studio. He advised that MARK LEWIS STREETER was a middle age civilian who had been captured during the war and placed in the camp by the Japanese.

MARTINEZ stated that he had never appeared on the "Zero Hour" program and knew very little about this broadcast. He indicated that he had heard this program discussed by COUSENS and INCE while in the camp, but dould not recall the exact details of the conversation. MARTINEZ stated that he had heard that COUSENS and INCE had originated the "Zero Hour", but he personally had no information regarding this as he arrived at the camp after the arrival of COUSENS and INCE and believed the program to be in existence prior to his arrival.

JAMES MARTINEZ advised that in his opinion, FRANK FUJITA and JACK K. WISENER knew more about the activities of COUSENS and INCE and particularly their connection with "Zero Hour" than any other prisoner.

MARTINEZ informed that after an examination of the photographs of Subject, that he recalled seeing her in the Radio Tokyo Building on several occasions and specifically recalled that on two instances he observed her give INCE two small sacks of potatoes. He indicated that this occurred outside of the studio in the hallway in the Radio Building. He advised that he had not observed her in the act of broadcasting, and could not say that she had actually participated in the broadcast herself. He advised that he had not heard any of her programs and had no information concerning her broadcasts. MARTINEZ did not maintain a diary and did not have any documentary evidence to support his statements.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

ME FILE N[redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Memphis, Tenn.	4/17/48	4/6,10,12/48	WINFRED E. HOPTON [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was., Tokyo Rose, Orphan Ann, Anne, Ann	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: NORMAN REYES, who is presently attending Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., on a student visa from the Philippine Islands, positively identified photos of IVA IKUKO TOGURI as a person whom he has seen and heard broadcast daily on the Zero Hour Program from Radio Tokyo during the period from the fall of 1943 to August 1945. REYES states TOGURI knew that the purpose of her program was to have a demoralizing effect on American soldiers in the South Pacific. He states TOGURI to his knowledge was never introduced as or referred to on her program as "TOKYO ROSE" and that he was unable to connect her with the "TOKYO ROSE" referred to in the American shortwave broadcast. REYES expressed willingness to testify for the Government.

-RUC-

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated April 2, 1948.

DETAILS:

At Nashville, Tennessee:

NORMAN REYES, 1611 Eastland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, upon interview executed the following signed statement, the original of which is being transmitted with copies of this report to the Los Angeles Division. A signed copy is being retained in the Memphis Office file.

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[redacted]

"Nashville, Tenn.
April 12, 1948.

" I, Norman Reyes, do hereby make the following voluntary statement to W. E. Hopton, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

" I was a Third Lieutenant in the Phillipine Army, and was taken prisoner by the Japanese at the fall of Corregidor. After being held there for about 21 days I was transferred to Ft. Santiago, where I was questioned numerous times by the Japanese over a period of approximately 100 days. They told me during the interrogation that they knew I had been doing radio work. While I was at Ft. Santiago I was informed by a member of the military police of the Japanese Army through a naval interpreter that I was being given the choice of either going to Japan or being decapitated. I informed them I would go to Japan. I asked them on several occasions why they wanted to take me to Japan, but they would give me no answer. I assumed they were going to put me in some Japanese prison camp. I was taken to Japan by way of Formosa. About a week after I arrived In Tokyo, I was informed by the Japanese that I was being placed in the radio station of the Japanese Broadcasting corporation. This had been station J O A K. It later became known in English as Radio Tokyo. I was assigned to a program known as the Zero Hour Program, which was a daily program lasting for one hour. Two other prisoners of war were also assigned to this program. They were Major Cousens, Australian Army and Major Ince, U. S. Army. I had met Major Ince in Manilla before the war broke out. He also was taken prisoner by the Japanese at Corregidor. I first met Major Cousens about eight or nine days after I arrived in Tokyo. I am unable to stated what Pressure might have been placed on Major Ince or Major Cousens to broadcast for the Japanese, but I presume they were given the same choice I had been given. Others who were on this Zero Hour Program were, George Nakamoto, Ken Ishi, Hisash Moriyama, Ken Oki, David Hyuga, and a man whose last name was Nakamura. These individuals were Japanese who resided in Tokyo. George Nakamoto in addition to his duties in connection with the program acted as a liaison between the Japanese Propaganda Corp and Ince, Cousens and myself. He told us that the purpose of the Zero Hour Program was to demoralize American troops in the Pacific. He also told us they wanted it to sound unlike any other Japanese program, and that as much as possible they wanted it to sound like an American disc jockey program; that in the beginning they wanted it to sound innocuous, so they could gradually work into it the news which the Japanese Military wanted to get across.

" Shortly after being assigned to the Broadcasting Station, I heard some of the Japanese in the office mention that it would be necessary to have a woman on the program. About one month later, which would have been in the late fall or early winter of 1943, a woman was assigned to the Zero Hour Program. She was Iva Ikuko Toguri. I had never seen her before. I

"think she had been working in another Japanese government office, possibly the Bureau of Information. She was given a fifteen minute program in the middle of the Zero Hour Program. She was introduced on the program as "Little Orphan Annie". I became acquainted with her shortly after she came to the Broadcasting station. She spoke good English. I have no information as to her willingness or reluctance to broadcast on this program at the time she was assigned to Radio Tokyo. I noticed that about a month or so after she was assigned to the program she seemed to register some disgust with it. It was about this time that the military began to have the say so as to the type and nature of the program. She remarked to me that she disliked the program and said something to the effect that it was beginning to "smell". Toguri was well aware of the purpose of her program. It had been repeated when both of us were present. We received periodic visits from Major Tsuneishi of the Japanese Propaganda Corp who would tell us, including Toguri, that the purpose of the program was to have a demoralizing effect on American soldiers in the Pacific. Also from thing which would take place from day to day, we knew the purpose. For instance something would be said about including in the program remarks about a flood in Missouri or a disease epidemic in some state, and this would be followed by a remark during the pre-broadcast discussion something to the effect that this would do the trick. Toguri herself prepared the script for her program. She would ask Ince, Cousens and myself for suggestions on speaking more distinctly. She also solicited our preference on various popular music numbers, and would ask our advice on how she sounded during her part of the broadcast. I doubt very much whether Toguri had engaged in any broadcasting work to amount to anything prior to this time. However she obviously had engaged in public speaking and dramatics. She could read very intelligently and with lots of meaning.

" I would say that Toguri used Japanese Propaganda in her program to a minimum extent. When I say Japanese propaganda I mean military or political propaganda. She concentrated on the personal appeal based on the theme of the good old life back in the States. Most all of the military propaganda was injected into other portions of the Zero Hour Program. It is my opinion that within a short time after she started her program she became somewhat doubtful that it was having any demoralizing effect. I base this on remarks she would make to me and in my presence. The sum and substance of these remarks was that in her opinion individuals with any degree of intelligence would not believe what they heard on the program. She no doubt was also influenced by the fact that all references by the American radio to Japanese propaganda efforts seemed to stress the point that little or no attention was given to anything said by the Japanese. After Toguri was on the program for about a month or so, she mentioned to me several times that she would like to get off the program, however as far as I know she had not taken any steps in that direction. It was my understanding she was being paid a salary for broadcasting.

[redacted]

" The first time I had heard of the person I know as Iva Ikuko Toguri referred to as "Tokyo Rose" was about 2 or 3 months prior to V J day when Major Tsuneishi, while at the radio station referred to her in her presence and in my presence as "Tokyo Rose", She seemed to take offense to her being called "Tokyo Rose" by the Major, and then remarked in substance that she could not possibly be the "Tokyo Rose" referred to in the short wave broadcasts from the United States. The Major no doubt had seen the references to Tokyo Rose in the short wave broadcasts from the U. S. and I was of the belief that this is what prompted him to refer to Toguri on this occasion as "Tokyo Rose." I had never heard her introduced on the program as Tokyo Rose nor did I ever hear her refer to herself as such. As I mentioned before she was usually referred to as "Little Orphan Annie".

" I have been shown two photographs by Special Agent W. E. Hopton, and I positively identify them as being the person I knew as Iva Ikuko Toguri who gave a fifteen minute program daily on the Zero Hour Program of Radio Tokyo.

" I have read the above statement consisting of 4 pages and it is true to my best knowledge, recollection and belief.

/s/ Norman Reyes

WITNESS:
William B. Thomas.
Winfred E. Hopton
Special Agents, F.B.I.
Nashville, Tenn. "

In addition to the above signed statement REYES informed that he is presently in the United States on a student visa pursuing an academic course at Vanderbilt University; that he expects to be in this country several years continuously until he completes his course. He is presently residing with his mother, whom he states is American-born, and two sisters and a brother at 1611 Eastland Avenue in Nashville, Tennessee. His telephone number is 3-4633R, [redacted]

REYES related further that he had occasion to observe and hear TOGURI broadcast on the Zero Hour Program, Radio Tokyo, and from this he reached the conclusion that when she first started to broadcast she appeared to be a novice inasmuch as she was slightly microphone conscious; however, she overcame this quickly. He stated that the one thing that has him baffled is that he could not connect TOGURI with the TOKYO ROSE to whom reference was made on

[redacted]

a number of occasions in the shortwave broadcasts from the United States; that the reason he was unable to connect the two was that the broadcasts which were attributed to TOKYO ROSE in the American shortwave broadcasts had never been heard by him on the daily program given by TOGURI as a part of the Zero Hour Program. He stated that if the American shortwave broadcasts were correct, and he assumed they were, he is wondering whether it would have been possible for TOGURI to have made other broadcasts in addition to her fifteen minute broadcast on the Zero Hour Program, which would have been unknown to him. In this connection he stated that if recordings of these broadcasts are available, he felt certain he could determine from listening to them whether such broadcasts were given by IVA IKUKO TOGURI.

REYES stated he did not know why this daily hour program on Radio Tokyo was known as the Zero Hour Program except to mention that at the beginning of this series it was addressed to "American troops in the Pacific whose zero hour has come". He stated that TOGURI, in preparing for her fifteen minute program, would always select something in the way of music and script which would appeal to the American soldier to make him both homesick and Army sick. She would play upon the theme of "don't you wish you were home".

When asked whether anyone else would have been present beside himself and heard Major TSUNEISHI inform TOGURI as to the purpose of her program as set forth above, he stated that both Major INCE and Major COUSENS were present on some of these occasions. As to the status of TOGURI at the time she was making these broadcasts, REYES mentioned that it was his understanding that at the outbreak of the war individuals in her category, namely having dual citizenship in the eyes of Japan, in order to escape internment, had to renounce their American citizenship and thereby become Japanese citizens solely. As to the part REYES took in the Zero Hour Program, he related that he principally played records, usually before TOGURI's program, and that he also wrote script between those record playings, principally with regard to popular music where his script would mention something about when the piece became popular and how it happened to become popular in the United States. According to REYES, he has given statements in this matter on two prior occasions. He informed that he first gave a statement to [redacted] (phonetic), a member of CIC in Manila about January 1946. He again was questioned and furnished a statement to [redacted] of CIC in Tokyo in March 1946. On that occasion he stated he had been sent to Tokyo by Army Headquarters to observe the workings of the Information and Education Division of the United States Army in Japan. He stated that the locations of the Japanese individuals who took part in the Zero Hour Program and whose names are set forth above were known to [redacted]

REYES stated that IVA IKUKO TOGURI means nothing to him personally and that he is willing to be a witness on behalf of the Government in any prosecution that might be brought in this matter.

[redacted]

For information purposes, it may also be added here that the two photographs which were exhibited to REYES and which he identified as the individual he knew as IVA INUKO TOGURI, as set forth in his signed statement, are the photographs which were transmitted to the Memphis Office with a copy of the Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated February 3, 1948.

ENCLOSURE TO LOS ANGELES: Original signed statement of NORMAN REYES dated April 12, 1948, at Nashville, Tennessee.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DENVER, COLORADO	4/19/48	4/6/48	FRED G. McGEARY [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, with aliases: Mrs. Philip Jairus D'Aquino, Ann, Orphan Ann, Orphan Annie, Tokyo Rose	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] former Captain, U. S. Army, states he otasionally heard radio broadcasts by TOKYO ROSE on Saipan, but unable to identify Subject by voice and has never seen Subject to his knowledge. States there were no concerted bombing attacks by Japanese planes on Saipan since Japan did not have planes adequate to travel required distance. States broadcasts did have demoralizing effect on personnel due to Subject's reference to their wives and girl friends at home.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. [redacted]

Report of Special Agent JOSEPH T. GENCO dated at New York, February 3, 1948.

Report of Special Agent STANLEY T. BLASZEK dated at Washington, D. C., March 18, 1948.

DETAILS: [redacted] presently residing at [redacted], Colorado, and employed in [redacted] Colorado, advised that he was a Captain and [redacted]

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[redacted]

officer in the 883rd Squadron, 500th Bomb Group, on Saipan from about September, 1944, to August, 1945. He advised that while there, he had heard radio broadcasts by TOKYO ROSE on various occasions between the hours of about 1:00 AM and 3:00 AM. He stated that he did not listen to her, as he recalls, in any of the afternoon broadcasts since he was usually busy during that time. [redacted] also advised that he was not a regular listener and would hear her usually over his own radio in his quarters. He advised that the voice of this woman appeared to him to be the same voice on all broadcasts. He stated that he took no particular interest in these broadcasts and he does not recall that she ever directed her broadcasts to any particular group of American soldiers, either on Saipan or elsewhere. He advised that the Army forces on Saipan would have a relaxation period usually between 2:00 and 3:00 PM, although he did not listen to the radio during that time.

[redacted] advised that he has some recollection of a rumored gas attack to be made on Saipan Island, but does not recall that the Subject's name was connected with it in any way. He advised that there were several rumors of contemplated gas attacks by the Japanese on Saipan Island while he was there.

[redacted] stated that there were no concerted bombing attacks by the Japanese on Saipan Island because their closest air base was Truk Island and Iwo Jima, which were too distant for Japanese bombers to make a round-trip to Saipan on a bombing expedition. He advised that the only Japanese planes that attacked Saipan were those planes which were sent out on "suicide trips, consisting principally of a few fighter planes" and which never got back to their Japanese bases. He stated that practically all of these planes were shot down while they were over Saipan Island. He advised that the highest number of planes which he recalled as making any sort of an attack on Saipan were approximately six and as he recalls, they were all fighter planes.

[redacted] related that the broadcasts by TOKYO ROSE had a demoralizing effect on the personnel of Saipan because she would call their attention to their girl-friends and wives at home, stating they would never get home to see them again unless they surrendered. He advised that he had never heard TOKYO ROSE mention the names of any personnel taken prisoner who were formerly stationed on Saipan and that, as a matter of fact, only a few men of that contingent were ever taken prisoner.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA FILE N[redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF	4/29/48	1/31;2/14;3/9, 22,26,30/48	EUGENE E. BJORN [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

FREDERICK M.HOBBLITT, prisoner of war at the Bunka Camp, Tokyo knows subject by sight but unable to identify her voice and has never heard the "Zero Hour" program. HOBBLITT readily identified photograph of TOGURI. HOBBLITT not aware of any collaboration on the part of WALLACE E. INCE or Major CHARLES COUSENS. HOBBLITT does not recall INCE mentioning TOGURI in his presence. STEPHEN H. SHATTLES, another prisoner of war held at Bunka Camp presently residing 424-3/4 Loma Drive, Los Angeles. Lt. Colonel WILLIAM L. McDOWELL presently assigned as State of Idaho Air National Guard Instructor at Boise, Idaho.

-RUC-

REFERENCE:

Bureau file [redacted]
Letter from Bureau to Los Angeles 2/3/48
Report of Special Agent CHESTER C. ORTON dated 2/4/48 at Los Angeles, Calif.
Letter from Los Angeles to Bureau 2/4/48
Letter from San Francisco to Bureau 2/6/48
Letter from Los Angeles to San Francisco 2/26/48
Letter from New Orleans to Bureau 3/10/48
Report of Special Agent STANLEY T. BLASZEK dated 3/18/48 at Washington Field
Report of Special Agent JOSEPH T. GENCO dated 2/3/48 at New York

INT.

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DETAILS: FREDERICK M. HOBBLITT was interviewed at his home, 22 Temescal Terrace, San Francisco by Special Agent EDWARD DORNLAS, JR., and the writer. HOBBLITT advised that he had been a corporal in the U. S. Marine Corps and was taken prisoner by the Japanese at Corregidor in May, 1942. He was held in the Bilibid Prison Camp in Manila until October, 1942 and was held in a prisoner of war camp at Kobe, Japan from October, 1942 to July, 1944 at which time he was transferred to the Bunka Camp in Tokyo, Japan. While at the latter camp he broadcast messages from United States war prisoners over radio Tokyo on the "Postman Calls" program. This program was broadcast at 3:00 p.m. each day. Those participating on the "Postman Calls" program were J. K. WISENER, Wells, Texas, who was the camp reporter; Captain TED (WALLACE E.) INCE, who operated the turntable and read messages in HOBBLITT's absence; Major CHARLES COUSENS, who occasionally read English messages on the program and GEORGE "BUCK" HENSHAW of the U. S. Navy, who presently can be reached through the Hollywood Theatrical Club, Hollywood, California.

HOBBLITT stated that he knew TOGURI when he saw her and had heard that she had participated on the "Zero Hour" program. He saw TOGURI and her husband frequently at the studio and the record library of Radio Tokyo, when she was selecting records for her program. HOBBLITT explained that he selected records for his program and for that reason had occasion to be in the record library frequently. He, however, did not hear TOGURI broadcast and had never heard the "Zero Hour" program. He said that he would not recognize her voice, as he had never talked to her. HOBBLITT further stated that he had just recently returned from Tokyo where he testified in the war crimes trials. While in Tokyo he was called in during the interrogation of TOGURI in October or November, 1947 to identify her. HOBBLITT identified her but related that TOGURI did not recognize him and stated at the time that she had never seen him before.

HOBBLITT identified four photographs of TOGURI which were submitted in referenced letter from the Bureau, February 3, 1948 and the two photographs submitted by referenced letter from Los Angeles to the Bureau dated February 4, 1948.

The photograph transmitted by Bureau letter dated December 18, 1947, is not identical with IVA TOGURI, according to HOBBLITT.

HOBBLITT stated that he knew RUTH HAYAKAWA and MIEKO OKI, whom he understood were also on the "Zero Hour" program.

Other persons located at Radio Tokyo whom HOBBLITT thought would likely know TOGURI were as follows:

Sergeant DAVID PROVO (PROVOO), presently stationed with the Fourth Army in San Antonio, Texas and while in Tokyo was on the "Humanity Calls" program.

Major (WILLISTON M.) COX

DARWIN DODDS, 1219 North 24th St., Boise, Idaho, who was Master of Ceremonies on the "Humanity Calls" program.

HOBBLITT relates that DODDS was a civilian captured at Wake Island in 1942 where he had been employed as a time keeper for Morrison Knudson Construction Company. It is noted that leads to interview the above named persons were set out in referenced report of CHESTER C. ORTON.

HOBBLITT stated that he felt YONEKO "TOOTS" MATSANAGA, who was from New York City and participated on the "German Hour" program at Radio Tokyo, would know TOGURI. HOBBLITT thought she may presently be in New York City.

HOBBLITT stated that the following Japanese who were employed at Radio Tokyo and who are still in Tokyo, would know TOGURI and possibly would have had an opportunity to hear her broadcast:

"BUCKEY" HARRIS
"JIM" NAKABAYASHI
"CHUCK" YOSHI
"RAY" OSAKI
"BUDDY" UNO
"SASHI" MORIYAMA (who is the leader of the New Pacific Orchestra now playing at the GHQ Officers Club, Tokyo.)
____WATANABI (Orchestra leader now playing at Daiiti Hotel in Tokyo)

HOBBLITT felt that all of the above named persons would know TOGURI, especially INCE and COUSENS, who were on the "Zero Hour" program.

HOBBLITT stated that HENSHAW did considerable reading while in Bunka Camp and he though TOGURI frequently brought him books to read and as a result he felt HENSHAW knew TOGURI quite well and had occasion to talk to he

Also HOBBLITT stated that KAJI DOMOTO, a Japanese graduate of Princeton University, who was in charge of the Bunka Camp, had supplied HENSHAW with scripts and recordings of several of the programs which HOBBLITT thought would likely include the "Zero Hour" program. HOBBLITT had not obtained or seen any of the "Zero Hour" records or scripts.

[redacted]

HOBBLITT stated that he was not aware of any collaboration with the Japanese on the part of INCE or COUSENS and that he did not think that they received any special consideration from the Japanese. HOBBLITT related that INCE was held in the Bilibid Camp with him at Manila and was taken to Japan in September, 1942 before the rest of the prisoners. HOBBLITT recalls at this time INCE did not want to go to Japan and protested. Also, that after INCE was held in Bunka Camp, he was very outspoken and as a result was often in trouble with the Japanese guards. HOBBLITT stated that he knew nothing of the association between INCE and TOGURI and he does not recall INCE ever mentioning her in his presence. HOBBLITT stated that he did not know Major CHARLES COUSENS very well as he (COUSENS) was ill and was in the hospital most of the time and consequently did not spend much time at the Bunka Camp.

[redacted]

LEADS

BUTTE FIELD DIVISION

AT BOISE, IDAHO

Will interview Lt. Colonel WILLIAM L. McDOWELL, State of Idaho National Guard Instructor, Post Office Box 1098, in accordance with instructions contained in the enclosed report of SA JOSEPH T. GENCO dated 2/3/48.

LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Will interview STEPHEN H. SHATTLES, 424-3/4 Loma Drive, along the line suggested in referenced report of CHESTER C. ORTON dated 2/4/48 at Los Angeles, California.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	4/28/48	4/21,23/48	CHESTER C. ORTON [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, with aliases	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] knew TOGURI from 1932-1940 but never heard any of her broadcasts. [redacted] residing in Sebastopol, California.

- P -

REFERENCE: BUREAU FILE [redacted]

Report of Special Agent CHESTER C. ORTON dated 2/9/48 at Los Angeles;

Report of Special Agent W. ALBERT STEWART, JR., dated 4/21/48 at San Diego, California.

DETAILS: [redacted] is temporarily residing with his mother at [redacted] Telephone [redacted] He is presently employed by the [redacted] Telephone [redacted]

[redacted] knew TOGURI from 1932 to 1940. He lived in the same vicinity where she did and was a patron of the store operated by her family [redacted] enlisted in the U. S. Army on August 24, 1940, and was a Staff Sergeant, having Army Serial Number [redacted] Subsequent to his enlistment and training he went to Honolulu, and in 1942 returned to the United States. After a period of about nine months he was transferred to the European theater of operations. He never had an opportunity to hear any of TOGURI's broadcasts or any broadcast from Radio Tokyo.

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[redacted]

L E A D

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT SEBASTOPOL, CALIFORNIA

Will reinterview [redacted] and ascertain from him the dates on which he heard the broadcast, the length of the broadcast, the composition of the program and the names used by the subject in identifying herself when announcing the musical portion of the program. It should also be ascertained if he was in the service and, if so, where he was stationed when he heard the broadcasts, and if he was in the United States how it was possible for him to hear the broadcasts, inasmuch as most of the receptions in this country were unintelligible.

He should be questioned in detail and a signed statement setting forth the interview should be obtained. He should be questioned along the same lines as was VELASQUEZ, as set out in the report of Special Agent CATON dated 2/9/46 at Los Angeles, enclosed with this report. The previous interview of [redacted] is set out in report of Special Agent ROBINES dated 4/5/46 at Los Angeles, enclosed herewith.

Existing Bureau instructions are that investigation in this case be expeditiously handled. The U. S. Attorney in Los Angeles is desirous of having the report on this interview reach him within thirty days from receipt of this report.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	5/6/48	5/3/48	EDWARD J. KIRBY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: LARRY W. QUILLE, who was at Bunka from 12-1-43 on, advises never saw TOGURI and has no information concerning the Zero Hour. QUILLE stated he believes COUSENS did only what ordered to do and that he played down efforts of the Japanese as much as possible. QUILLE unable to offer any information concerning INCE. Stated none of POW's collaborated with Japanese [redacted]

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File [redacted]
Report SA CHESTER C. ORTON, Los Angeles, California, 2-4-48.

DETAILS: AT FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA

LARRY W. QUILLE, 113 North Cornell, Fullerton, California, telephone - Fullerton 1316-W, was interviewed at his place of employment, the Fullerton News Tribune, on May 3, 1948. He advised that he was night Office Manager for the Morrison Knudson Construction Company on Wake Island at the time of Pearl Harbor. He was taken prisoner at Wake Island on December 23, 1941. He debarked from Wake Island aboard the SS NITTA MARU for Yokohama on January 12, 1942. Due to lack of accommodations at Yokohama, he and other prisoners aboard went to the Wongsong China POW camp where he remained for eleven months. His next eleven months were spent at the Kaingwan, China POW camp. He was trans-

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ferred to the Omari camp about November 25, 1943. About December 1, 1943, he was transferred to Bunka.

QUILLE'S papers relating to his background and qualifications were on file at the Morrison Knudson Company office at Wake Island at the time it fell. This file reflected QUILLE'S journalistic background. He stated that upon his arrival at Bunka, he and other prisoners were given an order by KAZEMURO UNO to write propaganda for the Japanese. QUILLE believes that because of his journalistic background, UNO had picked him to be one of the writers. However, QUILLE'S writings were not approved of by the Japanese. He was removed from the journalistic endeavor and was detailed to the galley. QUILLE alleges that UNO caused him to be beaten on many occasions by one "HAMAMOTO", first name not recalled, and it is his belief that his failure as a writer is what occasioned these beatings.

Concerning the operation of Radio Tokyo, QUILLE stated that he had no knowledge concerning it. He was at the building on one or two occasions when he was taken there to furnish voice. He was taken there under guard and returned the same way. He never saw any of the people who operated the station as such. QUILLE stated that he had never seen IVA TOGURI, and he was unable to recognize her picture. He pointed out that since he had been detailed to the most menial work in the camp he had very little knowledge of what was going on and few contacts in that respect.

Concerning the activities of COUSENS and INCE in the camp, QUILLE advised that they were transferred into BUNKA some time after he arrived. At the time of their arrival they had not been issued POW clothing. They would spend about an hour at a time during the day at Radio Tokyo. They would not go to Radio Tokyo every day. In their travels back and forth they were escorted either with guards or with interpreters. QUILLE went on to state that it would not have been safe for them to have done otherwise inasmuch as they were Caucasians among orientals.

Concerning camp conditions at Bunka, QUILLE advised that conditions were very bad, and it was worse than the Kaingwan Camp. He continued that he came to the camp weighing 158 pounds and left it weighing 108 pounds. He stated that there was never sufficient food issued and that much of the food which the men got had to be stolen. QUILLE advised that a Japanese woman who was employed as a janitress and whose husband was a guard was very friendly. He knew her only as "MAMASAN". She brought him a file and a piece of scrap iron from which he fashioned a key to the storehouse from which food was pilfered.

QUILLE recalled TAMOTSU MURAYAMA. He stated that while MURAYAMA appeared to be friendly and helpful, he did not know what to think about him.

Concerning KAJI DOMOTO, QUILLE stated that DOMOTO appeared to be friendly and often would appear at night by a camellia bush from where he would toss in ticker tape bearing news and a few cigarettes, if such were available.

QUILLE stated that his knowledge is somewhat hazy concerning the matter inasmuch as he kept no notes, and further since he desired to forget the matter. He continued that he believed that HENSHAW is probably the best source of information in the matter inasmuch as HENSHAW kept detailed notes of everything that went on.

- RUC -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
OKLAHOMA CITY	5-10-48	4-22;5-7-48	LEO E. KUYKENDALL

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, with aliases	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FRANK FUGITA, El Reno, Oklahoma, stated either RUDY UHO, a Japanese guard, or a Japanese guard by the name of OSAKA, pointed out TOKYO ROSE to him while he was imprisoned at Bunka Camp. [redacted] Nash, Oklahoma, former Lt. CIC, U.S. Army in Japan, interviewed and advises has no further information regarding subject. Believes, however, that one RUTH HIRAOKA or HYAKUTA (both phonetic), a former interpreter for U.S. Army officers at Fukuoka in southern Kyushu Island in Japan, was also suspected of being Tokyo Rose. [redacted] believes she knew of entire Radio Tokyo setup in Japan during war.

-RUC-

REFERENCE: Bureau File [redacted]
Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 4-29-48.
Report of SA EATON A. STANFIELD, Dallas, dated 4-9-48.
Report of SA CHESTER C. CHTON, Los Angeles, dated 2-4-48.
Okla. City letter to Bureau dated 12-13-47.

DETAILS: AT EL RENO, OKLAHOMA

Mr. FRANK FUGITA, operator of the Neon Sign Company at 17 Choctaw, El Reno, stated he was a prisoner of war of the Japanese with all other persons set out on pages 3,4,5, and 6 of the report of SA EATON A. STANFIELD, Dallas, dated April 9, 1948, and that he recalls he was transferred with thirteen others from the Omuri Camp in Tokyo to the Bunka Camp in December, 1943, where he was assigned until liberated.

FUGITA stated he was only asked to write script for radio

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[redacted]

transmission from Radio Tokyo for a very short period of time and that he was later assigned to work in a cleanup crew at the prison camp. FUGITA stated he was very relieved to obtain the latter employment inasmuch as he was in a very precarious position, being half Japanese himself and being forced to write script for broadcast on Radio Tokyo.

FUGITA said he recalled one time while he was at the radio station that either BUDDY UNO, who was a Japanese prison guard, or a guard by the name of OSAKA, had made a statement to him when a girl walked past them at the station, "There is TOKYO ROSE." FUGITA said this meant nothing to him at that time, inasmuch as those who were in prison at Bunka Camp had no knowledge of TOKYO ROSE and had never heard the broadcast. He said he did not realize who TOKYO ROSE was until after his liberation. He stated that as a result of not being aware to whom UNO or OSAKA was referring, he paid very little attention to the girl.

FUGITA said there was a possibility he could identify TOKYO ROSE if he could see her again, but it was doubtful if he could identify her from a photograph inasmuch as he had seen photographs appearing in newspapers since his liberation and he was afraid he might confuse pictures he had seen with a photograph which would be presented to him for identification.

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM E. GRUBER:

AT NASH, OKLAHOMA

[redacted] and formerly a Second Lieutenant with the Counter Intelligence Corps, United States Army, [redacted] during World War II, who was stationed at Fukuoka on Kyushu Island in Japan with the Army of Occupation until in August, 1946, was reinterviewed to determine if he had received any further information regarding the subject of this investigation other than that previously given which was sent to the Bureau in the above referenced letter dated December 13, 1947.

[redacted] stated that he had received no further information regarding either subject or RUTH HIAKAWA (phonetic) or possibly HYAKAWA (phonetic). It is noted that [redacted] gave the spelling RUTH HIAGALA (phonetic) when interviewed previously on December 12, 1947. He stated that RUTH HIAKAWA, of Japanese descent, was a very clever and good looking woman and it was his understanding that both she and subject had attended college at one of the California universities. [redacted] advised that RUTH HIAKAWA was engaged as an interpreter by the Commanding General of the U.S. Army at Fukuoka in southern Kyushu Island in Japan, and that this General was probably attached to either the 5th Amphibious Division or to the 32nd Division of the U.S. Army. He stated that RUTH HIAKAWA had travel permits during early 1946 to Tokyo when travel among all Japanese was entirely restricted.

[redacted] said that in his opinion RUTH HIAKAWA was the main "TOKYO ROSE" and that she knew the entire setup of "Radio Tokyo", and he thought persons could

[redacted]

still be located in Japan, including radio technicians and other persons around the radio studio in Tokyo, who could identify both subject and RUTH MIYAMA. [redacted] stated that he was not in Japan until after their surrender in 19[illegible].

[redacted] stated that he left Japan in August, 1946, and had not seen any of the Counter Intelligence files since that time, and that his recollection of the "TOKYO ROSE" investigation which he had conducted prior to that time was a bit sketchy in his mind. [redacted] said, however, that he would be willing to review any of his reports in the War Department at Washington that might provide any leads in the treason investigation of subject, as well as against RUTH MIYAMA.

-RETURNED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA FILE NO [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MEMPHIS	5/17/48	5/8,10,15/48	WINFRED E. HOPTON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was, Tokyo Rose, Orphan Ann, Anne, Ann	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

NORMAN REYES, Nashville, Tennessee, worked in Radio Tokyo continuously from October, 1942 to August, 1945. He was assigned to the Zero Hour program at its inception in March, 1943 and remained on this program until the program ended in August, 1945. REYES states TOGURI started broadcasting on the Zero Hour program in the fall of 1943. He has no information as to how she was chosen for the program, nor does he know whether anyone else had applied for the position. REYES saw and heard each broadcast by TOGURI on Zero Hour. States TOGURI knew purpose of the program. REYES identifies script used by TOGURI in her broadcast during February, March and April, 1944 and positively identifies script used on March 9 and March 29, 1944 by TOGURI in her broadcast when both REYES and INCE were present. To his knowledge, TOGURI did not broadcast on any other program. His wife, KATHERINE REYES, is presently residing in Tokyo, Japan.

RUC

REFERENCE: Bureau file [redacted]

Letter from Los Angeles to the Bureau dated 4/28/48

DETAILS: AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

NORMAN REYES, 1611 Eastland Avenue, upon interview in the Resident Agent's Office, room 214 Custom House on May 8 and 10, 1948, executed the following statements which he signed on May 15, 1948:

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[redacted]

"Nashville, Tennessee
May 15, 1948

I, NORMAN REYES, do hereby make the following voluntary statement to WINFRED E. HOPTON, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I was born February 2, 1922 at Manila, Philippine Islands. While I was a sophomore in high school in 1937, I started to work as an announcer in local Radio Station KZRB in Manila. I attended the University of the Philippines from 1940 to December, 1941. I went to Corregidor in February, 1942 as a civilian, for broadcasting equipment. Upon being unable to return to Manila, I joined the Philippine Army and was automatically inducted into the United States Armed Forces for the Far East. I held the ranks of Private through 3rd Lieutenant or Warrant Officer. I was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant in 1946 and was placed in an inactive status on July 1, 1946 as a member of the Reserve, because I had been commissioned before the fall of Corregidor.

Following my capture by the Japanese, the details of which I will set forth hereinafter in this statement, I returned to the Philippines in September, 1945, where I spent two months in the Casual Camp of the Philippine Army Headquarters. I remained in this status until November, 1945, when I reverted to an active duty status. From July, 1946 until August, 1947, I was program director for the Manila Broadcasting Company at Manila. In August of 1947, I obtained indefinite leave in order to come to the United States and obtain a degree in an American University. I am presently in the United States on a student visa pursuing an academic course in Vanderbile University at Nashville, Tennessee.

My mother, GRACE E. REYES, was born June 30, 1893 at Brooklyn, New York of English parents. She was married to my father in New York in 1921. His name is ILDEFONSO S. REYES born at Bigaa, Bulacan Province, Philippine Islands. My father was Secretary to MANUEL QUEZON in 1920. At that time, QUEZON was the Senate President. My father worked as advertising manager for a newspaper chain for twelve years and was with the Manila Branch of the Honolulu Iron Company for several years. He is now in the import-export business, being the Manila representative for Miller Gates and Associates of San Francisco, California. Both of my parents, my two sisters and brother lived in evacuation during the occupation of the Philippines. They came to the United States in June, 1945 and my father returned to the Philippines in September, 1946, where he is residing at the present time.

I am presently living at 1611 Eastland Avenue in Nashville, Tennessee with my mother, two sisters and brother. As previously stated, I was a 3rd Lieutenant in the Philippine Army on Corregidor and I was taken prisoner

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by the Japanese at approximately 8 A. M. on May 7, 1942. On May 23, 1942 I was taken from Corregidor to a temporary prison set up at the former British Club in Manila. I arrived there on May 24, 1942 and on May 31, 1942, I was transferred to Fort Santiago, arriving there on the same date. On September 9, 1942 I was transferred to the Bilibid Prison in the center of Manila. On September 12, 1942, I was placed on a Japanese Hospital ship which reached Formosa on or about September 22, 1942. I remained in the harbor for three days and was transferred to a troop ship which took me to Shimonoseki Port, arriving there about ten days later. I was then taken by rail to Tokyo, arriving there during the first week in October, 1942.

Captain WALLACE INCE of the United States Army was also taken prisoner by the Japanese at the time of the fall of Corregidor. We had been together from February 22 to July 2, 1942. We were separated from July 2 to September 12, 1942. We were together again from September 12, 1942 to November, 1944.

As I have stated, on a prior occasion, the Japanese apparently knew that I had been doing radio work and while I was at Fort Santiago, I was informed by a member of the Military Police of the Japanese Army, through a Naval interpreter, that I was being given a choice of either going to Japan or being decapitated.

It was about October 12, 1942 in Tokyo that I was informed at Japanese Army Headquarters in Tokyo, by a Colonel whose name I did not know, that I was being assigned to Radio Tokyo. Captain INCE was also informed at this time that he was being assigned to Radio Tokyo. I met Major COUSENS of the Australian Army for the first time at Radio Tokyo. This was about the middle of October, 1942.

Upon being assigned to work at Radio Tokyo, I was informed of my duties by a Japanese whom I knew as GEORGE NAKAMOTO and he was the one who gave me my orders. Upon being assigned to Radio Tokyo on or about October 12, 1942, my first duties were to correct for grammar anything I was given, such as news items. Later, I corrected for grammar political commentaries and then I wrote commentaries. Later, I was assigned exclusively to the Zero Hour Program.

I am unable to recall the date I made my first broadcast at Radio Tokyo. I do not know who controlled Radio Tokyo, when I was first assigned there. There were various divisions at Radio Tokyo. Everything intended for American consumption was separated from other countries. It was known as the North American section.

The following individuals were attached to Radio Tokyo when I was first assigned there: GEORGE NAKAMOTO, KEN OKI, DAVID HYUGA, HISASHI MORIYAMA,

[redacted]

KEN ISHII, a Japanese known as HIRAKAWA, who was head of the English News Section, a Japanese named KAMIYA, who was head of broadcast to southern regions, one YOSHII, who announced English news, a Japanese named SAISHO, a writer of English editorials. There were also several others whose names I recall as TAKANO, ISHIHARA and OSHIDARI. They were all Japanese.

When I first went to Radio Tokyo, the only three individuals at the studio who were not Japanese were COUSENS, INCE and myself. At a later date, I would say possibly around January of 1943, an Australian by the name of JOHN HOLLAND joined Radio Tokyo. It is my understanding that he was a civilian who had been at the German radio station in Shanghai. He was at Radio Tokyo only a few months when he disappeared. He had a series of weekly commentaries which he had already mapped out. HOLLAND was never on the Zero Hour Program. I do not know what actually happened to him.

I do not know what branch of the Japanese Government was actually in charge of Radio Tokyo when I was assigned to it. I had no information concerning the Information Board. I received a salary of 400 yen per month for working at Radio Tokyo beginning about November, 1943. Prior to this it was about 40 yen, which was the regular prisoner allowance. For the first three or four months in Tokyo, I lived at the Dai Ichi Hotel. From about March 1, 1943 to November, 1943, I lived at the Sanno Hotel in Tokyo. From there I went back to the Dai Ichi Hotel where I lived for several months. COUSENS and INCE also lived at the Dai Ichi and Sanno Hotels. We were separated about a year after the time the Puppet Government was set up in the Philippines in November, 1942 when the Philippine prisoners were given amnesty. At that time I was informed by NAKAMOTO that from then on I was to be under the jurisdiction of the police. I was taken to police headquarters in Tokyo where I was fingerprinted and photographed. I had to report to the police my movements and my contacts and also had to refrain from seeing my fellow prisoners. Up to this time, I had not been permitted to go places without first obtaining the permission of GEORGE NAKAMOTO. We, that is COUSENS, INCE and myself, were not permitted to associate with anyone at the radio station except those with whom we were working daily. When we were separated, that is when COUSENS and INCE were separated from me about Nov. 1943, they were taken to a district called Kanda where they were quartered with other prisoners. The Japanese were quite strict in forcing their prohibition against our talking or fraternizing with English speaking Japanese, except on our particular program at the radio station. Several weeks after I started working at Radio Tokyo, I met a girl by the name of KATHERINE MOROOKA, who was employed as a typist in the office at Radio Tokyo. She is Japanese but was born in California. As far as I know, she considered herself to be an American citizen. We were married on September 29, 1944 in the Embassy of the Puppet Philippine Government in Tokyo. She is presently residing in Tokyo, her address being in care of the American Red Cross Firle Director's Office. Ido not know how long she had been working

at Radio Tokyo when I was assigned there. She stopped working shortly before we were married. After our marriage, we lived in one of the residential districts in Tokyo. We had no children by this marriage and we are contemplating a divorce.

The Zero Hour Program was instituted at Radio Tokyo on either March 1 or March 31, 1943. At first, the program was from 6 P. M., to 6:15 P. M., each day except Sunday. I was the only one on the program when it first started working under GEORGE NAKAMOTO and KEN OKI. Shortly thereafter, I would say less than a month, COUSENS and INCE were put to work on this program. I do not know who gave it the name Zero Hour. I first heard of "Zero Hour" from GEORGE NAKAMOTO. At first, Zero Hour Program consisted only of the playing of records, with comment by me, such as the name of the selection, the composer and the name of the band, and so forth.

About two or three weeks after the Zero Hour program started, a five minute news item broadcast from Domei was added. These news items were rewritten and reread on the broadcast by INCE. As far as I can recall, the next change of any importance was when IVA TOGURI came on the program. At this time, other features were added to extend it to one hour and then to 1 hr. fifteen minutes.

After TOGURI came on the program, it consisted of the following which is to my best recollection:

10 minutes by IVA TOGURI in which she played records and made comment which had as its purpose to create homesickness among the American Armed Forces in the South Pacific

5 minutes of American Domestic News by INCE

10 minutes by IVA TOGURI

15 minutes of record playing and "chit chat" by myself.

10 minutes of news commentary by a Japanese named YOSHII.

10 minutes of music

Several months later, there was a change in the program and at that time, as I recall, it was as follows:

[redacted]

Five minute opening with band music, which was handled by SALI NAKAMURA

Five minutes of news from the American home front, by INCE

Fifteen minute program by IVA TOGURI

Five minutes of world news by INCE

Fifteen minutes of record playing by myself

Ten minutes of news commentary by YOSHII

Five minutes of fill-in music. (I am unable to recall who handled this)

Ten minutes of comedy of the nature of AMOS and ANDY. (This was handled by a Japanese from the staff of the Nippon Times. I am unable to recall his name).

Then there was 5 minutes of a monologue which was handled by a Japanese named MORIYAMA. (This monologue was supposed to portray a GI marooned on an island, reminiscing and talking to himself.

The program was then closed with a brief sign off by NAKAMURA.

I operated the turn-tables in the studio of the Zero Hour program at Radio Tokyo. All who were connected with the Zero Hour program were usually inside the studio together where we could see and hear each other every day, on this program. Each section of the Zero Hour program would usually have its opening and closing theme. When TOGURI'S part of the program came on the air, she would introduce her songs and then I would play them. After the Zero Hour program was lengthened, its time was from 6 P. M. to 7:15 P. M., each day except Sunday. I am unable to state under whose actual control and guidance the Zero Hour program was placed. I personally felt that everything connected with the Zero Hour program went back to the Japanese Army General Staff.

Somewhere along the line, and I am unable to set any date when it took place, there apparently was some kind of a change in the jurisdiction over the Zero Hour program. I believe that it was taken out of the hands of the people at Radio Tokyo and placed exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Army.

Major COUSENS' job at Radio Tokyo seemed to be that of coaching. I do not recall his ever having taken any actual part in the program itself. As

I have previously stated, I had heard talk among some of the Japanese at Radio Tokyo in which there was mention made of the necessity of having a woman on the program.

In the late fall of 1943, a woman whom I knew as IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was assigned to the Zero Hour program. I had never seen her before. I am unable to place the exact time of her assignment to the Zero Hour program. It possibly could have been in November, 1943. The closest I could possibly set the time would be the late fall of 1943. I am unable to recall who had expressed the idea of having a woman on the Zero Hour program but it is my opinion that the choice of TOGURI lay between NAKAMOTO and COUSENS. I based this on the fact that NAKAMOTO was more or less in charge, as far as we were concerned and also the fact that COUSENS had apparently met TOGURI before I had and seemed more closely associated with her. I had no idea how she was chosen for the program. It was my understanding, however, that she was chosen because she had some microphone personality and a clear accent. I heard it expressed that the reason they wanted a woman on the program was because it would have more appeal to the G.I.'S. I am unable to recall who it was that made this statement. I do not recall TOGURI'S ever having mentioned in my presence why or how she happened to take the job at Radio Tokyo.

As far as I know, TOGURI did not work in the business office of Radio Tokyo before going on the Zero Hour program. I feel that if she had done so, I would have seen her. I have no information whatever as to whether anyone else had made application for the position on the Zero Hour program at Radio Tokyo, which was fulfilled by IVA TOGURI. It was my impression and it is an impression only, that they were looking for a certain type. As far as my knowledge goes, no ad was run in any paper in Tokyo seeking a woman to fulfill the position on the Zero Hour. I believe I would have known it if one had been run in the paper. As far as I was concerned, it was a secret as to how she got on the program. As I say, I do not know who made the selection for this position which she fulfilled. My guess would be that it was either NAKAMOTO or COUSENS.

When TOGURI came on the Zero Hour program, Major COUSENS wrote the script for her. Shortly before COUSENS left the program as a result of illness, and I would say this would be sometime in 1944 prior to the fall of the year, TOGURI began writing her own script. To my best recollection INCE left the Zero Hour program in the fall of 1944. I do not know the reason except to mention that he, at that time, started working with a group of prisoners on another program. It seems to me that COUSENS left the program prior to INCE.

There is no doubt in my mind that TOGURI was well aware of the purpose of the Zero Hour program. All of us on the program knew its purpose. I was told at the very outset by NAKAMOTO and I feel certain that the others on the program

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[redacted]

including TOGURI, were told at the very outset its purpose.

Major TSUNEISHI of the Japanese Propaganda Section, Japanese Army General Staff, made a number of visits to the studio after TOGURI had been assigned to the program. He would usually inquire relative to any comments which had been made from the outside as to whether the program was having its effect. I had heard him on a number of occasions stress the use of Japanese Headquarter Communiques. I heard him mention that the best way to carry out the purpose of the program was to maintain an air of kidding and this was about the way the program would proceed.

Major TSUNEISHI usually was directing his comments to NAKAMOTO and occasionally HYUGA would participate in the conversation. Major TSUNEISHI in his discussion in the studio, would occasionally use the word "homesick". Apparently there was no word in Japanese to describe nostalgia. There were many direct and indirect references to the purpose of the program to create a feeling of homesickness in order to have a demoralizing effect on the American soldier in the Pacific.

I know that on more than one occasion during these discussions by TSUNEISHI all of us who were working on the Zero Hour program were present, including TOGURI, INCE, COUSENS and myself. There were a number of pre-broadcast discussions as to whether certain items would accomplish the purpose of the program. TOGURI and the rest of us on the program would be present at the time of these discussions. I know of occasions when TOGURI would ask INCE and myself, in substance, as to whether we thought something which she had written in her script would be what they (the Japanese) wanted in connection with the purpose of putting over the program.

I might mention in this connection that a copy of the script would go to NAKAMOTO before the broadcast. To my recollection, three copies of the script were made. TOGURI retained one and two were routed to NAKAMOTO.

I have heard NAKAMOTO ask TOGURI, referring to her part of the broadcast on Zero Hour, whether she couldn't "put it on a little thicker." I gathered from hearing the discussion in the studio that Major TSUNEISHI apparently felt that by "spreading it on thick" the purpose of the program would be better accomplished.

I think NAKAMOTO felt that its effectiveness would be lessened by trying to spread it on too thick, but he apparently had to carry out the desires of Major TSUNEISHI.

I recall that about a month or so after she was assigned to the Zero Hour, TOGURI mentioned to me that she did not particularly care for the program because of its purpose. TOGURI spent a minimum of two hours each day at

Radio Tokyo. She was there from the fall of 1943 to about the middle of August of 1945. I, myself, worked at Radio Tokyo from October, 1942 to the middle of August, 1945. As far as I knew, she limited her association for the most part to those who were connected with the Zero Hour. They were GEORGE NAKAMOTO, KEN OKI, DAVID HYUGA, HISASHI MORIYAMA, KEN ISHII, NAKAMURA, first name not known, and OSHIDARI, first name unknown. I do not know, myself, of any other associates she had. I imagine she had some friends who worked over at the Domei News Agency. I saw her at Radio Tokyo every day that she broadcast on the Zero Hour program. I was in her company from an hour to two hours each day during the entire time she was on the program. Different ones attached to the Zero Hour program, whom I have just mentioned, were usually present when we were together.

Outside of our being together at Radio Tokyo, I saw her several times at her residence. My wife, KATHERINE, and I visited her home on those occasions and only she and her husband were present except once or twice, when KEN ISHII was at her home visiting.

I was present in the studio and saw IVA TOGURI on each of her broadcasts on the Zero Hour program and heard her broadcast on each of her Zero Hour programs. I am unable to state at this time, by way of example, any specific broadcasts which she made on the program, however, I feel that I can identify her broadcasts. I have been shown a copy of scripts during February, March and April, 1944 by Special Agent WINFRED E. HOPTON. I am able to identify these as scripts used by IVA TOGURI in her broadcasts on the Zero Hour program at Radio Tokyo. I am able to state that the script as of March 9 and March 29, 1944 was used by IVA TOGURI on the Zero Hour program, at which time Major INCE and myself were present in the studio when she made this broadcast. The main reason I am able to identify this script of March 9 and March 29, 1944 is because IVA TOGURI refers to parts of the program which were broadcast at that time by Major INCE.

As an example, in her script of March 9, 1944, she states as follows: "And that brings the next item in your program up over the horizon .. in fact you can hear him rustling papers now." TOGURI was referring to Major INCE.

I have never heard TOGURI make any mention of military operations or give any news on her program on the Zero Hour. I cannot recall her ever having made any remarks in her broadcast regarding the sweethearts and wives of the GI'S associating with the 4-F's back home. I would say it is quite possible that such talk as this was probably included in the five minute monologue portion of the program on Zero Hour. This five minute monologue portion of the program which I have previously mentioned herein was straight out "raw" propaganda. I do not know how it could be confused with TOGURI'S broadcast except that it was on the same program.

TOGURI usually identified herself on the program as "ORPHAN ANN" or"ORPHAN ANNIE". Sometimes she would refer to herself or identify herself as "Your favorite enemy" or as the "Friendly Enemy". These were her most popular identifying remarks. I recall that for a brief period of time on the Saturday broadcast of Zero Hour, Mrs. KEN OKI took TOGURI'S place on the program. I am unable to recall when this was. If my memory serves me correctly, Mrs. KEN OKI identified herself by using some fictitious first name. She did not try to imitate TOGURI. I do not know of any period of time when TOGURI was ill and anyone else took her place on the program.

As far as I know, TOGURI never participated in any program other than the Zero Hour.

I knew RUTH HAYAKAWA. She had one hour of classical music at Radio Tokyo between 6 P. M. and 7 P. M., each Sunday. This took the place of the Zero Hour program which was not broadcast on Sunday. I knew HAYAKAWA as a Japanese who was born in California. She was on the regular announcing staff of Radio Tokyo. She never appeared on the Zero Hour.

To my knowledge, recordings were made of the Zero Hour program on the third floor of the building which housed Radio Tokyo. I have no idea what might have happened to these recordings.

As to whether TOGURI received considerable praise by the Japanese and had become quite popular with them, I am unable to state, inasmuch as I neither heard nor read any such expressions. I have heard Major TSUNEISHI mention in the presence of TOGURI the extreme importance of the Zero Hour program and I have heard Major TSUNEISHI compliment TOGURI on her broadcasting and her voice and tell her that she was doing a very good job on the program.

I recall that toward the end of the war, there was a Japanese movie called "The Flower of Tokyo". I did not see the movie but I was told that it was about a radio broadcast. I never heard TOGURI make any comment about this movie. It seemed to me that the Neisi were divided among themselves into two groups: those who were trusted Japanese and those who were not. I am unable to state in which group TOGURI was placed, except to mention that I have heard her say that she had to watch her step more than the other Neisis. I don't recall having ever asked her what she meant by this.

I knew TOGURI'S husband, whose name was PHIL D'AQUINO. I do not know whether they were actually married. I know she referred to him as her husband and he referred to her as his wife. I recall a Japanese named IZAMU YAMAZOKI. I think he was employed in some supervisory capacity in one of the sections at Radio Tokyo. I knew SHINNOJO SAWADA only as someone in authority at Radio Tokyo. I remember that KOSABURO ISHIHARA was some kind of a personnel manager

[redacted]

at Radio Tokyo.

I repeat that I have never heard IVA TOGURI introduced on a Zero Hour program as Tokyo Rose, nor have I ever heard her personally refer to herself as such. The first time I heard of the person I knew as IVA IKUKO TOGURI called 'TOKYO ROSE' was several months prior to V-J day when Major TSUNEISHI at the Radio Tokyo referred to her in my presence and in her presence as 'TOKYO ROSE'.

I have read the above statement consisting of this and nine preceding typewritten pages and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/S/ NORMAN REYES

WITNESS:

WINFRED E. HOPTON, SPECIAL AGENT
F. B. I., 2401 STERICK BUILDING,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. "

The original of the above signed statement is being placed in the Memphis file.

With reference to page eight of the statement wherein REYES states he has been shown a copy of scripts during February, March and April and then identifies them as scripts used by IVA TOGURI in her broadcasts on the Zero Hour program, he was asked by reporting agent how he could identify these scripts after 4 years had elapsed. REYES answered this by stating that he heard every broadcast made by TOGURI on the Zero Hour program and that stereotyped expressions were used in the script which she broadcast. As an example, REYES pointed to the script used on March 9 and March 29, 1944. On March 9, he pointed out these expressions:

"Greetings everybody and welcome once again to Radio Tokyo's special program....."

"See What I mean! Good Old Minneapolis.."

The word "check" was a very favorite word used on her program.

"And that brings the next item in your program up over the horizon."

[redacted]

"Thank you, Thank you, Thank you".

"For the next 10 minutes we are going to listen to....."

"The performers are well known wandering minstrels, the orphans of the South Pacific".

"All right boys, one more lap, and then you can have your beer...."

Regarding the March 29 script, REYES stated that the two very first sentences on this date are typical expressions used by TOGURI in her broadcasts. Also: "This is Radio Tokyo and your favorite enemy, ANN."

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIF. SA FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
San Antonio, Texas	5-14-48	5-11,12-48	GABRIEL R. MARTINEZ [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, Was.	TREASON

Photographs of subject viewed by RAMON PEREZ MARTINEZ, who states he can not positively identify photographs as being those of the girl he saw broadcasting. States he could identify girl if he saw her in person.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file [redacted]
Los Angeles letter to Director dated 4-28-48

DETAILS: AT LAREDO, TEXAS:

RAMON PEREZ MARTINEZ, 2720 Juarez Avenue, was re-interviewed and upon viewing the photographs of the subject advised that he could not definitely identify the girl in the photographs as being the one he saw broadcasting at Radio Tokyo. He informed there are some points of similiarity in the photographs in resemblance to the girl that did the broadcasting, but that he could not be positive in his identification unless he saw the girl in person, adding that he always observed her during her broadcasts from a different angle from that reflected in the photograph.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

5-43
23

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIF. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CINCINNATI, OHIO	5/27/43	5/26/48	RICHARD H. HALLERBERG [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, WAS	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted], [redacted] Ohio, states he heard subject broadcast "a few times" but doubts his ability to identify her voice.

- RUC -

REFERENCES: Bureau File [redacted]
Letter, Los Angeles to Bureau, 4/28/48

DETAILS: AT WILMINGTON, OHIO

On February 26, 1948, SA CLARENCE SWEARINGEN, JR., interviewed [redacted], Ohio. [redacted] stated that he was a member of the United States Army from September 21, 1941, to October 6, 1945. He stated he had heard the subject broadcast "a few times" but he doubted his ability to identify her voice in view of the time that has elapsed since he heard her broadcasts.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

S-440

FD-79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUTTE, MONTANA

FILE NO. Butte [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Butte, Montana	6/7/48	6/2/48	HARVEY D. KUTZ [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] advised he never heard Subject broadcast and advised he doubted whether Subject's broadcasts had ever affected the morale of troops under his command. [redacted]

JC

Reference: Report of SA Joseph T. Genco, New York, New York, February 3, 1948.
Report of SA Eugene E. Bjorn, San Francisco, California, April 29, 1948

S-444

[redacted]

Details:

AT BOISE, IDAHO

[redacted] advised [redacted] a squadron of approximately 650 men who were stationed at Saipan from about November 15, 1944, until September 8, 1945. [redacted] stated he never listened to any of the broadcasts of Tokyo Rose at any time and knew nothing about her. He advised he had never seen the Subject. [redacted] stated he had heard men in his group speak of the Subject, but never in a way that would indicate that her broadcasts were affecting their morale. He said some of the men, he had heard, listened to the music on Subject's program, but he did not believe that any of Subject's broadcasts in any way affected the morale of his troops.

He knew of no evidence that Subject had hindered the United States or aided the enemy in the prosecution of the war. He said that when American radio programs were broadcast later on, the troops did not even bother to listen to Subject's program as the American programs were so much better.

[redacted] admitted that when Saipan was being heavily bombed by the Japanese there was a great deal of apprehension and concern on Saipan about these bombings, but said this effect was caused, he was positive, by the Japane planes and the bombs themselves and not by any broadcast put out by the Subject over radio Tokyo.

[redacted] was then questioned as to whether [redacted] had ever reported to him that the radio broadcasts of Subject were having an effect on the troops. In reply [redacted] recalled that [redacted] had been [redacted] from about April, 1944, until approximately May, 1945. He said he did not recall [redacted] having made any such report, but that had [redacted] made such report to him, he had probably disregarded it,

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE No. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	6/12/48	4/30;5/14,15, 17-22,24,28; 6/1,3,4/48	CHESTER C. ORTON [redacted]
TITLE: IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE: TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

STEPHEN HERMAN SHATTLES, civilian in Bunka from December 1943 to August, 1945, never saw TOGURI; never heard of Zero Hour; knows of no connection by COUSENS and INCE with TOGURI at Radio Tokyo. Certified copies of TOGURI'S birth certificate obtained and forwarded to Bureau. VELASQUEZ does not know [redacted] Witnesses VELASQUEZ, [redacted], SUTTER, CAVNAR and [redacted] reinterviewed, listened to recordings, identified subject's voice, and furnished names of other persons who might remember broadcasts. [redacted] and HOOT unable to identify voice. [redacted] and HALL in Spokane, Washington.

P

REFERENCE:

Bureau File No. [redacted]
Report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON dated April 28, 1948 at Los Angeles
Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated April 29, 1948
Los Angeles letters to Bureau dated April 28, 1948 and June 1, 1948

DETAILS:

S-445

[redacted]

STEPHEN HERMAN SHATTLES resides at 429-3/4 Loma Drive, Los Angeles, 13, California, and has no residence telephone. He is employed in the Mortgage Lending Department, California Bank, 625 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, MIchigan 0111. He returned to Los Angeles from a vacation in St. Louis, Missouri on June 3, 1948 and was interviewed in the Los Angeles Office by SA JOHN J. HENRY and the writer on the following day at which time he furnished the following information.

He was born in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, and at the time that he was taken prisoner at the fall of Wake Island on December 23, 1941 he was employed as a Timekeeper by PNAB. After his capture he was transported with other prisoners to China and spent approximately two years there. While a prisoner of war in China he participated in various skits which the prisoners put on to entertain themselves. Interviews by the Japanese Army Intelligence were conducted regularly at least once or twice a month, at which time they solicited background information on each of the prisoners, and SHATTLES told them that he had studied drama at Tulane University, of which he is a graduate. In November, 1943, he was transported to Japan along with LARRY W. QUILLE, a former civilian on Wake; MARK LEWIS STREETER, another civilian employee of Wake; and ALBERT P. RICKERT, U. S. Marine Corps.

SHATTLES advised that [redacted] was one of the prisoners who was with him, QUILLE and STREETER in the POW camp in China, but that [redacted] was never transferred to Bunka. [redacted]

DARWIN H. DODDS was also with him in the same POW camp in China, but was not transferred to Bunka until about six months later.

After they were again processed in Japan in November of 1943, they were, on about the first of December, 1943, transferred to Bunka. Shortly after these individuals, plus the others, which was a group of about fourteen men, set up the camp, COUSENS and INCE were transferred in.

SHATTLES stated that the prisoners had no alternative but to broadcast the Japanese propaganda and it was their intent and purpose to sabotage the program as best they could and to insert as many double meanings into the scripts without inciting the Japanese or causing disciplinary action to be taken against them. Shortly after their arrival at Bunka they were told in no uncertain terms that if they did not comply they would be taken out and shot. There were only two individuals who did not play along with the Japanese. One of them was an Englishman known as GEORGE WILLIAMS, who was an official for the British Government at the Gilbert Islands. He

[redacted]

was removed shortly after they went to Bunka. Another individual was EDWIN KALBFLEISCH, JR., Lieutenant, U. S. Army. He was successful in sabotaging the Japanese propaganda program and he made things so difficult and so disagreeable for the Japanese that they had him transferred to another POW camp.

While in camp SHATTLES mimeographed, prepared and compiled the radio scripts authored by other POWs. He also read some commentaries and played portions of dramas that were presented over Radio Tokyo. Everyone did not go to the radio station every day and he went about two or three times a week for about one hour. During the first part of the war they were accompanied by armed guards and later were accompanied by one or two interpreters and possibly one guard. The POWs had two broadcasts, the first one being "Humanity Calls" in which a number of the prisoners participated. The other one was the "Postman Calls" which was a program conceived, prepared and broadcast by INCE for the purpose of getting messages from prisoners of war home to their families in America.

SHATTLES stated that INCE and COUSENS were never out of the camp in excess of one hour a day at any time from December of 1943 until they were liberated in August of 1945. He stated that he had never seen TOGURI and had never heard her broadcast. SHATTLES stated that he had never heard of the Zero Hour and had no information of any connection that either COUSENS or INCE had ever had with TOGURI at Radio Tokyo.

SHATTLES stated further that INCE and COUSENS did all their work in the camp and when they went to Radio Tokyo they were with the other prisoners and were never absent from this group. He never heard them discuss TOGURI, the Zero Hour, or Radio Tokyo or any individuals other than the prisoners themselves who ever participated on any of the programs. SHATTLES was shown the pictures of TOGURI. He claimed that he had never seen such a person. He stated that on two or three occasions Japanese girls about fourteen or fifteen years of age were used on the Humanity Calls program to portray feminine parts. However, they were in no way similar in characteristics to the subject.

[redacted]

SHATTLES stated that after the war he was taken to Manila for processing and at that time made a full report to the Bureau of War Crimes representative who was interviewing former prisoners of war in connection with Japanese atrocities during the war.

Two certified copies of the birth certificate of IKUKO TOGURI were obtained from the Los Angeles City Health Department and forwarded to the Bureau by letter dated June 1, 1948.

In accordance with the request of Assistant Attorney General T. VINCENT QUINN, a memorandum by SA FREDERICK G. TILLMAN was submitted to the Bureau on June 1, 1948 in which he gave his opinion relative to various Japanese whom he had interviewed in Tokyo from a standpoint of their desirability as witnesses.

During the reinterview of VELASQUEZ, it was ascertained that he does not know and has never met RUSSELL.

GILBERT VASQUEZ VELASQUEZ
1121 Spence Street
Los Angeles, California
ANgelus 2-7234

The interview of this witness by the writer on January 31, 1948 and February 7, 1948 is set out in the writer's report of February 9, 1948 at Los Angeles. It is not now possible to state whether or not VELASQUEZ and [redacted] heard the identical broadcasts because [redacted] has not as yet been reinterviewed.

VELASQUEZ landed on Finchafen on September 4, 1944 and it was on the day after landing that he first heard the subject broadcast. On Finchhafen the men had a recreation hall and in the hall they had a radio and it was at this place that he heard the first broadcast of TOGURI. The time was shortly after evening mess. VELASQUEZ listened to two or three broadcasts before he could actually himself believe that it was TOGURI who was broadcasting. He then told some of his buddies that he knew who the broadcaster was, but they laughed at him. One of these individuals was a man whose last name is [redacted] (phonetic) [redacted] Another one was [redacted], whose home is also in [redacted] visited in California a few months ago and reportedly was living in [redacted] However investigation to locate him, his

[redacted]

parents, or any individuals who knew him in [redacted], was made with negative results. In his statement VELASQUEZ said that he listened to her every evening for a period of about three weeks following September 5, 1944. On interview he stated that he thought it was about two weeks because he went to Hollandia before arriving on the island of Leyte in the Philippines on October 24, 1944.

VELASQUEZ stated that October 20, 1944 was D-Day on Leyte and that there was considerable fighting and that it was not until the latter part of November, 1944, when they had a permanent set-up at Palo, when he again began to listen to the radio and Company 559 had the radio unit and it was this radio that he listened to at Palo on Leyte.

VELASQUEZ recalls that on December 25, 1944, or on one day prior thereto or one day subsequent thereto, TOGURI, between recordings, and while making chit chat, made the statement that the Japanese would kick the Americans off the Island by January 1, 1945.

VELASQUEZ stated that the reception was faint but that it was clear and the voice was distinguishable. He recalled that PLEU was the first man to whom he said that the person broadcasting was TOGURI. [redacted] was a [redacted] with him on Palo and heard, he believes, the broadcast of about December 25, 1944, referred to above. He also recalls that one [redacted] (phonetic), whose home is in the State of [redacted], was on Leyte with him. On Leyte VELASQUEZ was a member of a group which composed the 558th Tank Company, 332nd Battalion of the Eighth Army. He said that [redacted] maintained a Company list and had all of the home addresses of the members of his group on Leyte and if this could be obtained, the home addresses of the above referred to individuals could easily be ascertained. VELASQUEZ states that all of the individuals of the group were furnished with this list prior to disbandment, but that he has lost his list.

VELASQUEZ believes that [redacted] was also with him on Leyte and that he had heard some of the broadcasts of TOGURI. [redacted] now resides at [redacted], telephone [redacted] He is employed [redacted] Investigation discloses that he is now vacationing in Oregon and will return to his home in [redacted] sometime in the latter part of June. At that time he will be interviewed.

VELASQUEZ also gave the names of the following individuals whom he believes were with him either in Finchafen or on Leyte and he recalls

[redacted]

that they listened to the radio on various occasions and that they were present at some of the broadcasts that he listened to. These individuals and their addresses are as follows:

VELASQUEZ continued to hear TOGURI'S broadcasts intermittently until about V-J Day and he is unable to state what particular broadcasts the above listed individuals listened to while he was present.

Mr. T. VINCENT QUINN, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, requested the following persons be reinterviewed to determine whether or not they could recall the names of anyone else listening to the radio at the same time. Mr. QUINN also requested in the event it was possible to establish if any two of the above witnesses heard the same broadcasts that the recordings of the subject's voice should be made available to them for identification purposes.

It was felt that when the following individuals were reinterviewed that it would be advisable to first ascertain whether or not the witness could identify the voice and for that reason the following individuals were interviewed in the Los Angeles Office and were afforded an opportunity of listening to recordings. Each witness was interviewed separately.

The first recording that was played for the witness was a broadcast from Radio Tokyo of a woman commentator and newscaster and is not the voice of TOGURI. The second record is the recording obtained from Major [redacted] Armed Forces Radio, 6011 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, two copies of which were transmitted to the Bureau by Los Angeles under date of January 26, 1948. The third record is the dubbed copy of the Army record of the Orphan Ann Program which was submitted by the Bureau to Los Angeles under date of March 25, 1948. Hereafter in this report the above records will be referred to as Record No. 1, Record No. 2, and Record No. 3.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Los Angeles, California

[redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed in December 1947 at which time he furnished the following information.

[redacted] is employed [redacted] and had [redacted]. He first heard the Zero Hour when they were about to land on Okinawa on April 1, 1944 (1945). At that time he claims she gave information concerning the formation of the Tenth Army which was to be stationed on Okinawa. He continued to hear her programs until May, 1945, and believes he heard about fifteen of them. He is not sure that he could identify the voice.

He stated he believed she definitely affected the morale of the troops because she told them where they were going and the enlisted men were kept in ignorance of the ultimate mission. Because of the exposition of the secrecy it would lead the men to believe that the Japanese Army knew where and when the Americans were coming. She also told the Americans to get off the islands and go home. Upon thorough questioning there appeared to be some doubt in the mind of [redacted] as to whether she made these statements or whether they were made by other Americans on the Zero Hour.

[redacted] was played Records Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and stated definitely that Record No. 1 was not TOGURI; that Record No. 2 was definitely identical with the broadcast that he had heard, but that the accent of the woman was slightly different, he believed, than the woman he had heard. Record No. 3 he positively identified as being ANN of Radio Tokyo. He is of the opinion that Records Nos. 2 and 3 are different and claims that the girls have different accents.

[redacted] first heard the Zero Hour broadcast while on board ship and believes it was on D-Day minus 2 before the landing on Okinawa, which he believed to be about April 1, 1945. On this broadcast a person identical with the individual in Record No. 2 made a statement regarding the formation of the Tenth Army; made mention of a General's name; and made the statement that we were going to Okinawa. [redacted] and his fellow GIs at this point had not been briefed and had only heard that they were going to Okinawa via rumor. [redacted] could not recall that there was any music on this program. He heard this broadcast in a radio shack aboard LST 890, and does not recall the name

[redacted]

of any individual who was with him at this particular time. The reason that he was in the shack was because he was a Technical Sergeant in the Army Signal Corps and as a matter of courtesy had access to the shack and could listen to some of the broadcasts.

Three weeks passed after D-Day minus 1 before [redacted] again heard the Zero Hour. Sometime during May, 1945, Radio Tokyo put on a program which was the night before the Emperor's birthday. He believed it to be the Zero Hour and identified the speaker as being the person on Record No. 2. This woman made the statement that the Japanese were going to bomb the allies off the island of Okinawa. He was questioned in detail on this particular broadcast and stated that he is positive that it was on the Zero Hour, but on reflection he is not sure whether the statement was made by ANN or whether it was made by one of the newscasters who appeared as a part of the Zero Hour. This broadcast, to which he referred as the Emperor's broadcast, was heard by him on a radio located in a radio truck, SCR 299 and T 399, on the island of Okinawa. He recalls two individuals who were with him at that time. One was [redacted] who was from San Francisco, described as being 35 to 40 years of age, 5'8", 180 pounds, and pudgy; the other individual was [redacted] California. [redacted]

In all, [redacted] believes that he heard the Zero Hour for just about two months, from the first part of April to the last part of May, 1945. He recalls that the broadcast was generally after evening mess and about 8 p.m.

M. L. ENGLISH
211-1/2 West 47th Street
Los Angeles, California
CEntury 2-4270

Mr. ENGLISH was interviewed in December, 1947, at which time he furnished the following information:

[redacted]

[redacted] is employed as [redacted] Los Angeles. He was in the Marine Corps, Fourth Division, [redacted] He heard the Zero Hour broadcasts from Radio Tokyo during July and August 1944 while on Saipan and Tinian. Some of these broadcasts were beamed directly to the U. S. Marine Corps in the Pacific. This woman would ask them why they didn't give up and would announce that the Japanese forces had pushed the Marines off Saipan and the same thing was happening to them that happened to the American forces on Wake Island. The Marines knew this to be untrue because at that time they had a firm hold on these islands. He thinks that he can identify her voice but is not postive of this fact. She spoke good English, had no accent and her voice was deep, throaty and entertaining. He enjoyed the program and looked forward to hearing her comments. It did not effect his morale and he does not believe that it affected the morale of the other Marines in his division. He was unable to recall by what name she identified herself while on the Zero Hour.

[redacted] is no longer employed by [redacted] but now [redacted] California, telephone [redacted]

[redacted] definitely stated that Record No. 1 was not that of the woman on the Zero Hour. He stated that he was positive of his identification on Record No. 2 as being the same as the one he had heard while in the Pacific. He was somewhat confused on Record No. 3 and could not state that it was identical with Record No. 2 or that it was similar to the broadcast on the Zero Hour.

ENGLISH was unable to state the exact time and location that he heard various broadcasts. The only thing he can specifically recall as having been said on the Zero Hour were the following:

"What's the use of fighting?"

[redacted]

"The Japanese troops are ready to land on Saipan and take it back."

"The American troops have lost the Mariana Islands. The Japanese have pushed them in the ocean."

[redacted] believes that the broadcasts were about 7:30 p.m. at night when it was getting dark. When he did listen, he listened two or three nights a week to the broadcast. He definitely recalls the music on the Zero Hour and recalls that the woman identified herself as ANN or as ORPHAN ANN. All of the broadcasts which he heard he believes were by the same person and they were identical with Record No. 2. What he is not too sure of is the fact that the statements that are quoted above were made by ANN. He is positive that they were made on the same program, but stated that there was a newscaster, then some record and chit chat by ANN, then a commentary then some more records and chit chat by ANN. He stated that it is over four years ago since he heard these broadcasts and he could not swear as to whether it was ANN who made these statements or one of the commentators or newscasters who preceded her or followed her by a few minutes on the same program.

[redacted] listened to the radio which was in the Communications Section and there was a radio in a jeep. They were out in the open air and there were from 25 to 30 men around each jeep, listening to the radio. The radio was turned on and turned off and a program was selected by the Communications personnel of that unit. He believes that the first program that he heard was on about June 25, 1944. The reason for this date is that it was approximately one week after D-Day on Saipan and he recalls D-Day as June 19, 1944. He said that if D-Day on Saipan was some other date, then he first heard the broadcast seven days after D-Day. He listened to the broadcasts until August 7, 1944 when he left Tinian. He does not recall hearing any broadcasts subsequent to that time.

[redacted] recalls four individuals who were with him during the above period in 1944 whom he believes listened to the same broadcasts he did. They were:

JULES I. SUTTER, JR.
1633 North Lima Street
Burbank, California
CHarleston 0-1675

SUTTER was interviewed in December, 1947 at which time he furnished the following information:

SUTTER is in the general insurance business at 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, telephone MIchigan 3429. He was a first lieutenant in the Signal Corps, ASN 0-1643380. SUTTER listened to the Zero Hour on Saipan from August 28, 1944 to V-J Day. Before going overseas he had heard her referred to as "Tokyo Rose" but when he got on Saipan, he believed that she used the name of "Little Orphan Annie", but he is not too positive of this and admitted that he possibly got the idea that this was her name from reading press releases which appeared in local newspapers during the past week. He is positive that on numerous occasions she never identified herself and would merely make mention of the fact that "This is the Zero Hour from Radio Tokyo". He believes that her program was approximately one-half hour long. She would come in between recordings with what the wives and sweethearts of servicemen were doing back in the States. He believes he could identify her voice. He described it as contralto, not shrill, fairly soft and that she talked American English like any educated Nisei, and that it was not text book English like many Japanese spoke in Japan. She made the statement that the Americans could not win and, therefore, they should surrender. He believed she tried to effect the morale of the Armed Forces but she was not successful. She and her program were considered very entertaining by SUTTER and others of the same group.

SUTTER listened to Records Nos. 1, 2, and 3. He stated Record No. 1 definitely was not that of the subject; stated that Records Nos. 2 and 3 were positively that of the individual whom he had heard broadcast on the Zero Hour from Radio Tokyo during the war.

[redacted]

SUTTER was the Cryptographic Security Officer of the 73rd Bomb Wing, V.H. (Very Heavy), 20th Air Force, and he was also Officer in Charge of the 73rd Wing Signal Center. He said the reception was normally quite good, with slight static and with clear weather the reception was good to excellent. The reception varied between R3 and R5. During storms there was a great deal of static and the program was unintelligible.

On August 20, 1944, SUTTER landed on the island of Saipan and they had acquired a Signal Corps radio, 1005, which had both short and long wave bands and was an excellent radio for receiving the broadcasts from Radio Tokyo. They listened to this radio in their own tent. He recalls that he heard the program in the evening immediately after mess. He also recalls there was a news commentary broadcast by Radio Tokyo at approximately 5:15 daily, just prior to mess.

From August 28 to September 17, 1944, SUTTER lived in the same tent with [redacted] a member of the regular Army. In August of 1944 [redacted] was a captain. He is still in the Signal Corps and still in the service. Although he landed on August 28th, he did not get the radio until September first. He can recall this date because his birthday was September 7th and it was approximately six days prior to his birthday that he first heard the broadcast of the Zero Hour. Between August 28 and September 7th there was a broadcast from Radio Tokyo in which the announcer gave the Americans 48 hours to get off the island or they would blow up the whole island with bombs.

SUTTER has narrowed the possible date that this statement was made to somewhere between September 4 and September 6, 1944. [redacted] was with him at the time this statement was made. SUTTER is unable to recall whether the statement was made by the subject or by one of the commentators or newscasters who preceded her or followed her on the Zero Hour.

SUTTER recalls the subject identified herself by the name of ANNIE but she also called herself ORPHAN ANNIE and believes that on one occasion that he heard her say "Little Orphan Annie". She always identified her program as being the Zero Hour and would make her opening remarks as "ANN, etc., of the Zero Hour from Radio Tokyo."

From September 18, 1944 until December of 1944, SUTTER lived with [redacted] the [redacted], now stationed at [redacted] New York, who is still in the U. S. Army. [redacted] and

[redacted]

SUTTER had a set similar to the one that [redacted] had. He does not recall any particular broadcast that was made during that time, but he knows that [redacted] was with him on numerous occasions when they both listened to the subject on the Zero Hour.

SUTTER said that no recordings were made by the Signal Corps as they had no equipment. However, the Second Signal Service Battalion had a detachment on Saipan which was very hush-hush and this detachment was monitoring, so rumor had it, the broadcasts and transmissions made by our own Signal Corps for security purposes.

SAM CAVNAR
6010 Romaine Street
Los Angeles, California
GLadstone 9694

CAVNAR was interviewed in December, 1947 at which time he furnished the following information:

He had NSN 6191736 and was a Radio Operator on the LST 969, LST 213 and American Legion A.P.A. 17. He heard these broadcasts when they first commenced in November 1943 until June 1945 when he returned to the States and was hospitalized for injuries. From the period June to August, 1944 he was on Saipan and Tinian and during that period the Zero Hour was beamed directly to these areas. On April 21, 1944 she gave a report in detail of the explosion at Pearl Harbor which resulted in the sinking of a number of LSTs. He believed that her radio program came on at approximately 6:00 p.m. Tokyo time. He believes he can identify her voice and described it as soft, low and having a dreamy pitch. Her speech appeared to be Americanized. She talked without any accent and it was the type spoken by an Angeleno.

The program was about one hour in length and was broken up into newscasts, recordings and chatter by the woman. After it was announced that it was the Zero Hour, he believes that the person said, "This is ANNIE" etc. He said that two other radiomen might be able to give information. One of them was [redacted], radioman second class, whose home address is [redacted] and the other is [redacted], radioman second class, whose home address is [redacted] They were with CAVNAR on the same ships. In her chatter she would talk of things at home in the States and on some of the younger fellows she had considerable effect, especially those who had a morbid mind and who were away from home for the first time. The average man, he did not believe, was effected by

[redacted]

the programs, but the ones with the morbid minds were. He stated that the ones with this type of mental feeling were also effected by the talks and music given by GI JILL which was sponsored by the American Forces. He said that one of his mates committed suicide because of an extremely morose mind, but could not state that this was attributable directly to the broadcasts by "ANNIE".

CAVNAR stated that Record No. 1 was not that of the subject and that Records Nos. 2 and 3 were identical with the individual whom he had heard broadcast over the Zero Hour.

CAVNAR, while on board ship, under the authority and at the request of the Commanding Officer, published a little news bulletin which consisted of a one page sheet which was passed around among the men and put on the bulletin board. It carried day to day world news. CAVNAR would listen to all of the radio broadcasts which he could hear, both American and Japanese, for the purpose of getting news. CAVNAR is rather confused as to whether the statements which he heard, which he may or may not attribute to the subject, were made by her or were made by the news announcers on the Zero Hour, and because he was seeking news, he paid more attention to the news announcements than to the person who made them. He stated further that the only person who would be with him at the time that the broadcast would be made would be radiomen and indicated that [redacted] and [redacted] of [redacted] would be the two individuals who could identify the programs that he had heard.

He recalls that [redacted] was with him on LST 213 from November 23, 1943 to March 1, 1944 and was with him around Kwadjelinn from May to August, 1944 and he believes he was with him on D-Day at Saipan and also on D-Day on Tinian. CAVNAR was unable to identify any particular statement made by the subject, but thinks that possibly [redacted] or [redacted] could recall what the subject said.

[redacted]

Los Angeles, California

[redacted] was interviewed in December, 1947, at which time he furnished the following information:

[redacted] is employed [redacted] Los Angeles, telephone [redacted]. He was a [redacted] and had [redacted] He heard her programs from

[redacted]

May 1944 until September 1945 practically every night, and on D-Day minus one on the Iwo Jima invasion she told of the ships that would participate in the invasion and listed them by name. She also made mention of the fact that the girls at home were going out with civilians. During all the time that he listened to her he can never recall hearing her coming on or going off the air and, therefore, does not know how she identified herself. During that period he listened to her about three times a week and thinks he could identify her voice. It was very soft spoken and she sang out her words in a melodious tone. The only accent that she had was that of any Japanese American who was born in this country, educated here and who had lived for a short time in Japan. He believes that sometimes she would effect the morale of the Armed Forces because she would comment upon the fact that a lot of the boys would get killed the next day and this would have a material effect upon the minds of some of the fellows. [redacted] was assigned to the USS Bowditch AGS4, which was a geodetical survey ship which surveyed the harbors for depth of water, etc., prior to the invasion. [redacted] and this ship were in Buckner Bay at Okinawa prior to the time and during the entire invasion of that island. On one occasion a Japanese reconnaissance plane came over them at noon at a high altitude and that night on the Zero Hour it was announced that the ship would be sunk and on that same night they had an air raid and it was only through luck that the ship was not sunk. [redacted] claimed that it was extremely difficult to remember whether some of these statements were made by Tokoyo Rose or by other people on the Zero Hour inasmuch as considerable time had elapsed.

[redacted] is no longer employed by [redacted] but is presently [redacted], Los Angeles.

[redacted] indicated that Record No. 1 was not the subject and that records Nos. 2 and 3 were definitely the same voice as ANN. [redacted] is somewhat confused as he believes that he heard the Zero Hour sometime late in the evening and although he can place the subject as Orphan Ann, he cannot place her on the Zero Hour. He says that this confusion is attributable to two reasons. The first is that all of the radiomen referred to all of the women who broadcast from Radio Tokyo as "Tokyo Rose". He is of the opinion that there were different women on different programs. The second reason that there is difficulty for him to definitely state an opinion is because such a long time has elapsed since he heard the broadcast. He also indicated that the program on which Orphan Ann was on was not limited entirely to musical recordings and chit chat, but that there were other people on the program who talked in English and often gave news announcements. He restated information concerning broadcasts he had heard as set out in his inter-

[redacted]

view of December, 1947 and reiterated that he could not possibly indicate that they were made by ANN or by some other commentator, either man or woman, on Radio Tokyo.

[redacted] previously indicated that he had first heard her program in May of 1944, but on reconsideration stated that it was in September of 1944 when he first heard her. At that time he was on concrete barge No.30 which was an oil tanker and it was en route to Saipan and they had a short wave radio in the mess hall. He is unable to recall the incidencents in connection with the first broadcast.

He recalls one instance of a particular broadcast which was on D-Day minus one when he was on the USS Bowditch AGS No. 4, which was a geodetic survey ship, at Okinawa about April 1, 1945. This was the same instance to which he referred in his previous statement, of a Japanese plane coming over at noon and then an announcement from Radio Tokyo that they were going to be bombed, and at 3 a.m. the following morning there was a "General Quarters" and there was an intensive air raid.

The only person he can recall who might have been with him to hear this broadcast or any other broadcast would be [redacted], who has re-enlisted in the Navy, and who, in 1946, was [redacted]. He heard the broadcast on about April 1, 1945 in the radio shack aboard the USS Bowditch.

[redacted] Los Angeles, telephone [redacted] and MARSHALL HOOT, 2205 West Boro Street, Los Angeles, ATlantic 13218, were both unable to identify the voice of the subject. [redacted] thought that Record No. 1 was similar to the subject but could not identify it. He stated that he had never heard anything that seemed similar to Records Nos. 2 and 3. It should be noted that [redacted] was in the Aleutians during 1944 and 1945.

HOOT was unable to identify Records Nos. 1, 2 or 3. He is of the opinion that the woman he heard signed off the radio as Tokyo Rose. It was called to his attention that in December, 1947, he stated that he recalled on Christmas Eve of 1943 that a woman identified herself as ANNIE. He admitted this fact and listened attentively to Records Nos. 2 and 3 and stated that the woman whom he thought identified herself as ANNIE was definitely not the person on either record.

[redacted]

In December of 1947 [redacted] was interviewed at which time he furnished the following information:

[redacted] is employed by the [redacted] telephone [redacted] He had [redacted]. He first heard the broadcast of the Zero Hour in the Philippines in November, 1944, and later on Okinawa in February, 1945. He believes he could recall the voice but is not positive. He does not recall her identification and remembers little of her chatter. He said at first the morale was bad but as the men listened to her they realized that her chatter was of no consequence and they enjoyed her programs.

Investigation at [redacted], California reflects that on December 24, 1947 [redacted] left with his wife and is presently engaged as [redacted] and his address is in care of [redacted]

The Reporting Agent was the one who interviewed [redacted] originally and at that time he had little information to furnish, he was not at all positive as to the information he furnished, and he had no information to give other than which was originally reported. For this reason no lead is being set out to interview [redacted]

Master Sergeant CHARLES H. HALL

HALL was interviewed in December, 1947 at his home, 3749 Albury Avenue, Lakewood City, California, telephone Long Beach 52510, at which time he furnished the following information:

HALL is presently on leave and will report to March Field, Riverside, California on December 16, 1947 for re-assignment. HALL was a member of the 90th Bomber Group, known as the "Jolly Rogers" and was stationed at Port Moresby, New Guinea in December 1943 and on December 15, 1943 the Zero Hour directed its program to their group. The woman announcer forecast on two occasions that their bomb group would be moved to new locations and that after the move was accomplished they would be bombed and strafed. Her predictions were accurate to the exact day of the move. HALL heard the broadcasts while in New Guinea from December 1943 to September 1944. He was unable to recall the name that she used while making the broadcasts but stated that "Tokyo Rose" was merely the name by which she was referred to.

[redacted]

He believes that he could identify her voice, and described it as soft, rich and deep. It was his opinion that she tried to cause dissension between the Americans and Australians, saying that the Aussies were fighting a losing war and that the Americans were in Australia sleeping with the Australian women, drinking and carousing.

This bomb group was in close contact with the Australian troops and the broadcast did not have any effect on either group, but the Australians got a "big kick" out of her talk. Her broadcasts did not effect HALL'S morale and he believed that on the whole, her records and "chattering" were of great entertainment value and no one took her seriously. He did not believe that she affected the morale of any of the men in the 90th Bomber Group in New Guinea at that time.

Inquiry disclosed that HALL is presently attached to the 344th Bomb Squadron, 98th Bomb Group, Spokane Airfield, Spokane, Washington.

P E N D I N G

[redacted]

LEADS:

All offices receiving copies of this report are to hold the investigation in abeyance until advised by the Bureau as to the action to be taken. Reference is made to Los Angeles letter to the Bureau dated June 12, 1948, copy to all offices receiving this report, to which this report is an enclosure.

All offices which are to interview the following potential witnesses will, after they have been advised by the Bureau as to what action to take, receive records from the Los Angeles Office which are to be played for the potential witnesses in an effort to ascertain whether or not the witness can identify the voice of the subject. They will be Records Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and identical to those mentioned in the body of this report on Page 6. If they have identified the voice, it should be ascertained whether or not they heard the same broadcast as referred to by one of the witnesses in this report.

The Bureau, in its referenced letter, has stated that in conducting these and any subsequent interviews, all offices are cautioned against asking a witness, "Can you recognize the voice of 'Tokyo Rose'"? It has been rather conclusively established that IVA IKUKO TOGURI identified herself during her broadcasts as "Orphan Ann","Annie" and "Ann". Although TOGURI has acknowledged that she was generally referred to as "Tokyo Rose" the Government is in no position to prove that she actually broadcasted as "Tokyo Rose". Accordingly, any reference to "Tokyo Rose" should be made by the individual being interviewed rather than by the Agent conducting the interview.

DALLAS OFFICE:

At [redacted] Texas: [redacted], was mentioned by CAVNAR on Page 13.

DETROIT OFFICE:

At Detroit, Michigan: [redacted] telephone [redacted], he is referred to by VELASQUEZ on Page 6.

[redacted]

NEW HAVEN OFFICE:

At New Haven, Connecticut: [redacted] was mentioned by CAVNAR on Page 13.

NEW ORLEANS OFFICE:

[redacted] Mississippi: [redacted] was mentioned by [redacted] on Page 10.

NEW YORK OFFICE:

At [redacted] New York: [redacted] was referred to by SUTTER on Page 12.

MEMPHIS OFFICE:

At Memphis, Tennessee: [redacted] was mentioned by VELASQUEZ on Page 6.

At [redacted] Tennessee: [redacted] was mentioned by VELASQUEZ on Page 6.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE:

At [redacted] Pennsylvania: [redacted] was mentioned by VELASQUEZ on Page 6.

SAN DIEGO OFFICE:

At [redacted] California: [redacted] was mentioned by [redacted] on Page 8.

At [redacted] California: [redacted] was mentioned by [redacted] on Page 10.

[redacted] mentioned by [redacted] on Page 11.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:

At [redacted] California: Will reinterview [redacted] in accordance with the lead set out in the report of

[redacted]

SA CHESTER C. ORTON dated April 28, 1948. This lead should not be held in abeyance but should be covered as expeditiously as possible. Reference is made also to Bureau letter to Los Angeles, copy to San Francisco, dated April 29, 1948, which also mentions the reinterview of [redacted] and requested that the interview receive most expeditious attention.

SEATTLE OFFICE:

At Spokane, Washington: Master Sergeant CHARLES H. HALL, ASN 6656736, who is presently attached to the 344th Bomb Squadron, 98th Bomb Group, Spokane Airfield.

Referenced Bureau letter of April 29, 1948 stated:

"It is observed that witness HALL stated that he recalled specific dates on which he heard the subject broadcast. HALL should be interrogated to determine whether or not he can suggest the names of other individuals in his military outfit who were listening to the radio at the same time. In the event that he is able to name any other individuals listening to the radio at the same time those individuals should of course be interviewed."

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE:

At [redacted] Illinois: [redacted] was referred to by VELASQUEZ on Page 6.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

At Washington, D.C.: Will ascertain the whereabouts and set out appropriate lead to interview [redacted] Regular Army, was [redacted] in 1944, referred to by SUTTER on Page 12.

Will ascertain the whereabouts and set out appropriate lead to interview [redacted] who was [redacted], in 1945 and who, in 1946, [redacted] San Francisco, mentioned by [redacted] on Page 16.

LOS ANGELES OFFICE:

At [redacted], California: Will interview [redacted] was referred to by VELASQUEZ on Page 5.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PITTSBURGH, PA.	7/29/48	7/27/48	WILLIAM K. BREUEL

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA TOGURI, was.	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] heard broadcasts from Tokyo infrequently while on Leyte; could not recall the name of the program or the name used on the broadcasts by the woman known to him as Tokyo Rose; could not remember the dates of broadcasts nor the names of those present when he listened to the broadcasts. He identified records No. 2 and No. 3 but could not swear that the voices were positively identical with the subject. [redacted] furnished names and addresses of other persons who may remember subject's broadcasts, and information concerning a reunion of members of his Tank Company to be held in Fort Wayne, Indiana, on 9/12/48.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. [redacted].
Report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON, Los Angeles, 6/12/48.

DETAILS: AT VANDERGRIFT, PENNSYLVANIA

[redacted], [redacted] Telephone [redacted], was interviewed on July 27, 1948 by Special Agent CHESTER A. AIRHART and the writer when he gave the following information:

[redacted] and was a Sergeant T/4, ASN [redacted] when he returned to the states in January 1946, as a member of a group which composed

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[redacted]

the 558th Heavy Tank Maintenance Company. [redacted] stated that he left the States in July 1944 and first heard radio broadcasts from Tokyo when he arrived at Leyte, Philippine Islands, about December 25, 1944. He stated that previous to his arrival at Leyte, and also for a period of time thereafter, the 558th Tank Company was a "floating unit" and not attached to any Battalion; that after leaving the United States, his Company stayed for about a month at Espirito Santo, New Hebrides Islands, about two months at Finchafen, New Guinea and about a month and one-half at Hollandia, New Guinea, prior to their arrival at Leyte. During this interval, [redacted] could not recall ever hearing any radio broadcasts from Tokyo, as he explained that the Company never made any permanent arrangements to stay in one place. He could not recall any recreation hall at Finchafen as VELASQUEZ alleged.

[redacted] related that on Leyte, the radio broadcasts were aired from the movie theater through a loud speaker system in the camp area; that his tent, like many of the other tents, was equipped with a smaller speaker whereby they could pick up the broadcasts originating from the theater, and play it more softly in their own tent. He stated that it was therefore only possible to listen to broadcasts selected at the theater.

[redacted] said that with regard to the broadcasts from Tokyo which he heard infrequently, he only remembered listening to a woman to whom he referred as "Tokyo Rose" and did not recall ever hearing the name of the station, the phrase "zero hour" or the woman refer to herself by any other name. He stated that he paid little attention to what Tokyo Rose would say and was only interested in hearing the musical recordings.

He related that he did hear her say words to the effect that "you boys are here fighting the war and your wives and girlfriends are having a good time at home." He said that her broadcasts never affected his morale and did not seem to disturb any of the other men. He further stated that he did remember hearing that Tokyo Rose said the Japanese would kick the Americans off the Island by January 1, 1945 but did not recall whether he heard the statement on her program or from listening to the other men in his Company. He stated that he could not recall the dates he heard these broadcasts nor the names of the persons with whom he might have listened to them.

[redacted]

[redacted] was played records No. 1, 2, and 3 and stated definitely that Record No. 1 was not the subject; that Record No. 2 was identical with the voice of the woman he had heard in the Pacific; that Record No. 3 was clearer and even more identical with the voice of the woman he knew as Tokyo Rose, and stated that the voice on Records 2 and 3 sounded alike. He stated, however, he could not swear that the voice on Records No. 2 and 3 were positively identical with each other or with the woman he had heard broadcast in the Pacific.

He stated that he did have a list of the members of his Tank Company, but had misplaced it. [redacted] however, was able to furnish the following names of men who were attached to his Company. These names which are hereinafter set forth exclude the names whose addresses are known and listed in referenced report:

He stated that he recently received a letter from [redacted] a member of the 558th Tank Company, announcing that a reunion of the 558th Tank Company would be held on September 12, 1948 at 2:00 PM in the Van Orman Hotel, Fort Wayne, Ind. [redacted] stated that probably a large number would attend especially those living in the State of Indiana and suggested that it would be a suitable opportunity to contact the various members of the company and also to obtain addresses of members which are presently unknown.

Copies of this report are being furnished the Indianapolis Office in view of the possibility that the Bureau may deem it necessary to contact members of the 558th Tank Company at their meeting to be held at Fort Wayne, Indiana on September 12, 1948. The Bureau will be requested by letter from this office to advise Indianapolis if they desire investigation to be conducted in regard to this matter.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	7-31-48	7-27,29-48	WINFRED E. HOPTON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted], Memphis, Tenn., executed signed statement that he heard the broadcast by the subject in which she stated that the USS Bowditch would be sunk. This apparently is the same broadcast heard by his shipmate [redacted] on or about April 1, 1945, while the USS Bowditch was in Buckner Bay at Okinawa. The only discrepancy is as to the time of the day of such broadcast. [redacted] positively identifies record cut #2 as the voice of the individual he heard make the broadcast concerning the USS Bowditch. [redacted] and [redacted] state they did not hear any of subject's broadcasts.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bufile [redacted]
Report SA CHESTER C. ORTON, 6-12-48, Los Angeles.
Bulet dated 6-28-48.
Letter from Los Angeles dated 7-21-48.

DETAILS:

[redacted] upon interview at the Memphis Office, 2401 Sterick Building, Memphis, Tennessee, on July 27, 1948 by Special Agents FURMAN G. BOGGAN and WINFRED E. HOPTON, executed the following signed statement:

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[redacted]

the original of which is being forwarded to the Los Angeles Division with copies of this report:

"Memphis, Tennessee
July 27, 1948

[redacted], do hereby make the following voluntary statement to Winfred E. Hopton and Furman G. Boggan, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I enlisted in the U. S. Navy at Memphis, Tennessee in February, 1943. My Navy Serial Number is [redacted] I received an Honorable Discharge on March 10, 1946.

"I recall that on a 13th day of a month in 1944, and I feel rather certain that the date was August 13, 1944, I heard a woman broadcasting on a radio program from Tokyo, Japan. This woman in her broadcast mentioned something about the "superstitious Thirteenth" and said that a group of ships of the U. S. Navy were going to be sunk on the 13th. On this occasion I was aboard the U. S. S. Crescent City, APA 21, at Guadalcanal.

"The reason I am able to recall this broadcast and the date is because it was my first experience in action, and on the same day I heard the broadcast, the U. S. S. John Penn was sunk off Lunga Point at Guadalcanal. To my best recollection, I heard this broadcast at approximately 2:00 PM, Guadalcanal time.

"About four or five months before V-J day--This is the closest I can place the time--I was aboard the U. S. S. Bowditch, AGS #4, at Okinawa. At this time [redacted] was also assigned to the U. S. S. Bowditch, and he and I were personal friends. Some time after noon day mess, on this occasion I heard the same woman broadcast on a radio program from Tokyo that the Bowditch would be sunk. About daybreak the next morning we were attacked by Japanese planes coming over Buckner Bay at Okinawa. The Bowditch survived the attack all right, but a U. S. Merchant ship was sunk about 1,000 yards off our bow.

"Both before and after the above incident in Buckner Bay at Okinawa I heard this same woman broadcast on a radio program from Tokyo, and I am positive I heard this same woman refer to herself as "Tokyo Rose". Most of the time on the program in which I heard her, she was playing phonograph records of popular American music and would make chit chat between the playing of the records.

"I am unable to recall her ever referring to herself as Orphan Ann, but I remember at times she would make a remark to the

[redacted]

"effect that this is "your jive queen" or "queen of jive". Other expressions I remember her making were in substance as follows: "Well, here I am back again," and "Hello, you lucky fellows." I also recall that this same woman made mention of the wives and sweethearts of the GI's back in the States.

"On the date of my making this statement, I listened to recordings played by Agents Hopton and Boggan, and I have positively identified Cut No. 2 appearing on one side of this record as being the voice of the woman whom I heard making the broadcasts which I have heretofore referred to in this statement. I am unable to identify the voice reproduced by the playing of Cut No. 1 appearing on the same side of this record, and I am not absolutely certain about Cut No. 3 which appears on the reverse side of this recording. However, I feel sure that Cut No. 2, which appears to be an actual transcription of a broadcast, contains the voice of the woman I used to hear broadcasting from Tokyo when I was in the South Pacific.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and one other page, and it is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

Signed: [redacted]

WITNESS:

/S/ Furman G. Boggan, Spec. Agt. FBI

In addition to the above signed statement [redacted] upon questioning stated that the broadcast concerning the USS Bowditch, as referred to in his signed statement, was made between the playing of phonograph records. [redacted] was questioned closely concerning his statement that he had heard this same woman refer to herself in several broadcasts as being "Tokyo Rose". He insisted that he was correct in making this statement, although he could not recall the approximate time or the nature of the broadcasts when she referred to herself as such. Also with regard to the time of the day of such broadcasts, he appeared to be a little hazy, although as a result of repeated questions he still related to the best of his recollection the broadcasts were sometime during the afternoon.

[redacted] He listened to the records quite intently and positively identified Cut #2 as being the voice of the woman he had heard make the broadcasts. He stated he could not be certain about Cut #3 and that he could not at all identify the voice on Cut #1.

He recalled that others who were present on the USS Bowditch while in Buckner Bay at Okinawa were the following:

[redacted] Tennessee, upon interview advised that he was drafted into the U. S. Army in November, 1942, and received an honorable discharge on January 24, 1946. His Army Serial Number was [redacted] He stated that he was in the same outfit with GILBERT VELASQUEZ, namely 558th Ordnance H.M. - Tank Company. [redacted] stated that they landed on Finchafén about the third week in August, 1944; that about two weeks later they went to Hollandia. This would be about the first part of September 1944. He stated they then went to Leyte, arriving there on the same date as the Presidential Election in the United States. According to [redacted], his outfit moved into a permanent setup at Palo about two weeks after they landed at Leyte.

He stated that VELASQUEZ and himself were together at Finchafen, Hollandia, and Leyte. [redacted] related that he himself never heard any of the broadcasts from Radio Tokyo. He recalled that shortly after V-J Day, VELASQUEZ made mention of the fact that he, VELASQUEZ, thought that the voice of Tokyo Rose had sounded familiar to him. As recalled by [redacted] this remark was made by VELASQUEZ after some newscast had been received to the effect that Tokyo Rose was from Los Angeles. He recalled VELASQUEZ mentioning in his presence that she had lived near him in Los Angeles, and he had talked with her on occasions while they were neighbors. He stated that this was the first time he had ever heard VELASQUEZ refer to her.

[redacted] Tennessee, upon interview by Special Agent BOGGAN stated that he was drafted into the U. S. Army at Martin, Tennessee on July 31, 1944, and that his Army Serial Number was [redacted] He stated that he left the United States at San Francisco, California August 19, 1945 and arrived at Leyte September 10, 1945, where he was stationed until he returned to the United States in June, 1946. He was separated from the service August 14, 1946.

[redacted] stated that he had never heard any of the broadcasts from Radio Tokyo. [redacted] related he was acquainted with GILBERT VELASQUEZ, having met him on Leyte. He recalled having heard some of his acquaintances in the Army at Leyte talk about the Zero Hour broadcasts and about a familiar announcer

[redacted]

from Radio Tokyo, but is unable to recall which individuals he had heard make mention of same. He stated definitely he had never heard any of her broadcasts.

ENCLOSURE TO LOS ANGELES: Signed statement of [redacted]

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Los Angeles

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
San Francisco	7/28/48	12/6/47;5/4,7;6/8;7/23,26/48	MICHAEL J. CASSIDY - [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, Was.	TREASON

[redacted], California, furnished signed statement saying grocery in Los Angeles County was sold to TOGURI and her family about 1937 or 1938 and through this he knew her about four years. Later he heard that TOGURI and her mother returned to Japan and prior to mid-March, 1942, he heard six or seven broadcasts wherein he recognized TOGURI's voice. States he heard nothing he considered likely to affect morale of Armed Services. Identified record #3 as being TOGURI's voice. [redacted] California, gave statement saying that from December 1943 to October 1944, while in South Pacific, he heard program of "Tokyo Rose", who gave out discouraging propaganda, saying soldiers were fighting losing battle. Identified records #1, #2, and #3 as being "Tokyo Rose" and said she used various names on programs, including "Tokyo Rose", "Enemy Ann" and "Orphan Ann".

- RUC -

Bureau file [redacted]
Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated April 28, 1948
Reports of SA CHESTER C. ORTON, dated April 28, 1948, and June 12, 1948, at Los Angeles

DETAILS:

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[redacted] furnished the statement set forth below, the original of which is being retained in the San Francisco office file:

[redacted], California
May 4, 1948

"I, [redacted], make the following voluntary statement to John L. Ketcham and Michael J. Cassidy, who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I would be willing to testify to any of the facts set forth below regarding Iva Ikuko Toguri.

"The heirs of the Ping estate, one of which heirs is Mrs. William H. Russell, sold to Iva Ikuko Toguri, a grocery store at about 11625 Wilmington Avenue, at Abila Station, in Los Angeles County, California, sometime about 1937 or 1938. Prior to the date of sale, Iva Toguri and her family leased the store. Altogether I knew Iva and her family for about four years and saw Iva frequently during that time. [redacted]

Sometime later I heard that Iva and her mother had gone to Tokyo. I cannot recall the source of this information, but heard Iva's mother was in poor health and wanted to go to Japan, and Iva went to Japan with her mother about a year or so prior to the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States.

"I heard broadcasts from Tokyo early in 1942. Altogether I heard her on the short-wave broadcasts about six or seven times, all of these occurring prior to mid-March of 1942 [redacted] She came on the air during the early evening, possibly between seven and eight o'clock. The entire program may have lasted as long as an hour, but her part of the program, which was the English broadcast, would last about fifteen minutes. Iva Toguri was identified in her broadcasts as Tokyo Rose, but I do not know whether she called herself by that name or was introduced by that name by the announcer. Her part in the program consisted mostly of playing musical records and she made a few remarks in between records. I do not recall anything ever said by Iva Toguri which I considered as likely to affect the morale of the men in the armed services. She began the broadcasts I heard by saying something to the effect, "Hello, boys", or "Hello you fellows out in the Pacific". I recall only one remark Iva made between records and that was to the effect that the records were all getting scratched and she wished she could get some new ones.

"I believe the reason I could hear the program quite clearly was because of the high altitude where I lived [redacted] Just after hearing Iva on the short wave broadcast the first time I told my wife, [redacted] that I believed the girl doing the talking was Iva Toguri. She listened to the broadcasts and was sure it was Iva. We also remarked to various other persons around [redacted] that I believed Iva Toguri was the same as Tokyo Rose.

"I have read the foregoing statement, consisting of about two pages of handwriting and now sign the same declaring it to be true to the best of my recollection and belief."

/s/ [redacted]

"Witnesses:
MICHAEL J. CASSIDY, JOHN L. KETCHAM
Special Agents, FBI, San Francisco,
California"

[redacted] was present at the time the foregoing statement was obtained and she was in agreement on every detail stated by her husband. Neither was able to give any more specific information as to TOGURI's broadcasts other than is set forth in [redacted] statement.

On July 26, 1948, records #1, #2 and #3 were heard in the [redacted] home by [redacted] and both agreed that record #1 did not represent the voice of TOGURI. As to record #2, they stated the voice sounded similar to TOGURI's but they were not sure it was her voice because of the distortion in the recording. As soon as they heard record #3 they said they were certain this recording was of TOGURI's voice. They stated however, that they never heard TOGURI refer to herself as ORPHAN ANN or ENEMY ANN, and to the best of their recollection the name TOKYO ROSE was used by her, or by an announcer, to identify her program.

[redacted] and his wife repeated previous statements to the effect that they never heard TOGURI make any statement they would consider as disloyal, neither did they hear her say anything during her broadcasts which they would consider as propaganda or which would affect the morale of our armed forces. They said it was their opinion that TOGURI would have not performed the broadcasts for the Japanese unless she was forced to do so.

[redacted]

They described the area they lived in at the time of the broadcasts in question as being a portion of the [redacted] and said the reception on their radio was very clear, probably because of the altitude and the lack of local interference.

[redacted] California

The following statement, the original of which is being maintained in the San Francisco file, was furnished by [redacted] at the time he was first interviewed:

[redacted], California
December 6, 1947

"I, [redacted], make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents Thomas P. Dowd and Michael J. Cassidy, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, without any promises or threats and knowing that any statement made by me can be used in a court of law.

From December of 1943 until October of 1944 I was stationed with the 198th Coast Artillery on Guadalcanal, Bougainville, and Sterling Islands, as a Corporal, I heard a daily radio program, called the Zero Hour. I heard this program at least three times a week. The program director, speaking in a female voice, called herself Tokyo Rose. I believe the program was on the air from about seven thirty to eight thirty p.m. and was a one hour program. The routine followed by Tokyo Rose in this program was to read the diaries of captured or dead Australian and American soldiers. She would read names and addresses of close relatives of the soldiers mentioned by her, and, using terms such as calling we soldiers "orphans of the Pacific", would carry on discouraging propaganda, such as saying we were fighting a losing battle; that we were foolish to keep on fighting. She would also say that we were inferior to the Japanese soldiers, saying the Japanese were superior fighters and were better trained. I have never seen Tokyo Rose in person, but I believe I would be able to recognize her voice if I were to hear her in person or could recognize her voice from recordings.

"One incident that I recall in connection with Tokyo Rose's broadcasts, occurred January of 1944 when I was with the Treasury Group on Sterling Island. Her program ended with a musical number by Glen Miller. During a break in the program she asked, in effect "Doesn't that number remind of the peaceful days of forty-one, when you walked with your girlfriend under the willow trees, beside a stream". She interrupted herself to say, "oh, I must be losing my grip. Give me a cigarette somebody. Be still Sergeant".

[redacted]

"I have read the foregoing statement, consisting of one and about three-quarters pages of handwriting, and now sign the same declaring it to be the truth, to the best of my recollection and belief."

/s/[redacted]

"Witness:
MICHAEL J. CASSIDY, THOMAS P. DOWD, JR.
Special Agents, FBI, San Francisco, Calif."

Upon being reinterviewed and given the opportunity of hearing the recordings in this case, [redacted], on July 23, 1948, stated he believed all the records, that is #1, #2, and #3, represented the voice of Tokyo Rose. He said he was not as sure about record #1 as he was regarding the other records but he believed all were the voice of the same woman and the one whom he described in his statement of December 6, 1947. He said she used various names including Enemy Ann, Orphan Ann and Tokyo Rose, the latter name having been used about every fourth day of the broadcasts he heard.

He stated he never heard any of the programs which are on the sample records, and the action described in the broadcast recorded on #1 took place after he left Sterling Island. He also commented that there was no mention made in the programs on the records of the "Co-Prosperity Sphere", whereas he recalls that on every one of the broadcasts he heard while in the South Pacific there was some mention made by the subject of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

[redacted] was unable to furnish any further details as to statements heard by him, or the dates of any specific broadcasts.

The records furnished this office are being retained in the file for possible future reference and use.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
TO THE OFFICE
OF ORIGIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES NY FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	7/30/48	3/25;4/19;5/11, 12,14,17;6/7; 7/8,27,28/48.	JOSEPH T. GENCO
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was.			TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted], [redacted], and [redacted] interviewed but no specific information developed. None sure of identifying subject's voice. [redacted] furnished entries from his diary relative to subject's broadcasts. RICHARD L. HENSCHEL recontacted; advised he never saw or received any of subject's scripts, nor did he give a copy of one to [redacted] Believes latter is in error if he alleges HENSCHEL gave one of subject's scripts to him. [redacted], former [redacted]. and [redacted] of 73rd Bomb Wing on Saipan, recalls subject predicting a bombing attack on Saipan a day or two prior to 1/1/45, which attack was verified. Has no recollection of hearing subject predict a gas attack, although there were general rumors of impending gas attacks on Saipan. Does not recall event related by [redacted] relative to officer attacking radio. [redacted] did not hear subject refer to American fliers by derogatory names nor make threats against them. Capt. [redacted] left Mitchel Field, NY and is now stationed at Ft. Slocum, NY.

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[redacted]

REFERENCE: Bureau file [redacted]
Report of SA Joseph T. Genco, New York, 3/24/48.
Report of SA Walter N. Attebery, Denver, 3/12/48.
Report of SA Stanley T. Blaszek, Washington, 3/18/48.
Report of SA Chester C. Orton, Los Angeles, 6/12/48.
Los Angeles letter to Bureau, 4/28/48.
Albany letter to Bureau, 6/1/48.
New York teletype, 7/23/48.
Bureau teletype, 7/26/48.
Los Angeles teletype, 7/27/48.

DETAILS:

The following interview was conducted by SA WILLIAM A. JOHNSON:

[redacted], [redacted] New York was interviewed and advised that he felt that he had little information of value as to the subject. He stated that he always considered her amusing, and he knew of only one incident that he had heard of, where she might have had an effect on the troops. [redacted], and most of the men whom he came in contac with, seemed to be amused at the false accounts of our bombing raids. [redacted] also stated that it was his opinion that there were several people called "TOKYO ROSE." He stated that radio reception on Saipan by short wave was so poor he did not think it was possible to recognize one voice from another. Although he had nothing specific to base his opinion on, he felt that there were two or more women who broadcasted as "TOKYO ROSE."

The only incident, mentioned above, was on one occasion after the subject's broadcast, when he had talked with [redacted] Officer [redacted], a First Lieutenant. [redacted] expressed concern and said the men were concerned when she gave the name of our bombers that had landed and who was on each plane. It was [redacted] recollection on this occasion that this had concerned the troops. He was not absolutely certain of the spelling of [redacted] name but said he was a New York boy and had served with the 500th Bomb Group at Walker Field, Kansas, and had been part of the 313th Bomb Wing on Tinian.

[redacted], although willing to cooperate, was unable to furnish any information that could be considered specific.

[redacted]

The following interview was conducted by SA VINCENT E. LOUGHLIN:

[redacted], ASN [redacted] was interviewed at Elizaville, New York. He advised that he had never seen the subject and, hence, could not identify her. He stated that while in New Guinea with the 503rd Paratroops during July and August, 1944, he heard the subject singing American songs on the radio on a number of occasions. [redacted] stated that he could not recall any of the announcements made by subject and he doubted if he would be able to identify her voice if he heard it recorded.

The following interviews were conducted by SA HARRY D. O'NEILL:

[redacted] presently employed as an attendant at [redacted], [redacted] Long Island, was interviewed in an effort to determine whether he could identify the voice of the subject and, secondly, to obtain a diary maintained by [redacted], which reported some of the dates of the subject's broadcasts.

[redacted] related that he joined the United States Army Air Forces December 6, 1939 at New York City. Subsequent to Pearl Harbor, he was transferred to the South Pacific Area, arriving at Australia February 25, 1942 with his outfit, the 22nd Bomb Group, 19th Bomb Squadron, United States Army Air Forces. His rank was that of gunner at such time. Thereafter, at intermittent occasions during 1943 and 1944, when he was stationed at Port Moresby, New Guinea, he listened to radio broadcasts of the subject extolling living conditions in the United States, in an effort to incite discontent among United States Armed Forces in that area. At no time did the subject ever actually recommend desertion or outright treason, but rather, according to [redacted], confined herself to reminding United States troops of the enviable conditions and attractions that they had left behind them in the United States. As part of these commentaries, she would also play American songs and latest dance music.

[redacted] stated that he listened to such broadcasts up until December 2, 1944, when he left Port Moresby for the United States. En route to the States, he and his outfit stopped at Hickam Field on or about June 3, 1944 when the United States Military Center at such field temporarily confiscated his diary with a view to later examining it to determine if it possessed or discussed military information. This diary was later forwarded to [redacted] in the United States. [redacted] was mustered out as a Technical Sergeant.

[redacted]

In response to questions, [redacted] stated that he was "fairly positive" he could not identify the voice of the subject at this late date. At such time, he also related that he could not supply the dates he listened to the broadcasts of the subject, stating that possibly he had made notations to such effect in his diary, but that he was not sure of the same.

Supplementing the above, [redacted] advised that he arrived at Port Moresby about February, 1943. He left for the United States on December 2, 1944. It was during such period that the subject's broadcasts occurred. [redacted] stated that no one else in the outfit kept a diary, since it was too much trouble. [redacted] reviewed the diary and stated the only mention of any broadcast is on Page #80, which item relates to a broadcast of "MADAME TOJO." He advised that "Silver Fleet" refers to B-29 aluminum planes.

The following reference to the Silver Fleet and MADAME TOJO is taken directly from Page #80 of [redacted] diary:

> "MADAME TOJO in her broadcast over the Tokyo network last night stated that, quote, 'The Silver Fleet working out of Dobadura is causing the Imperial troops of Japan so much trouble that they shall have to be destroyed."

There appeared to be no other reference to the subject or any announcements made by her in [redacted] diary.

[redacted] Long Island, New York was interviewed. He supplemented the information previously furnished by him with the statement that a review of his diary reflected the following pertinent notations:

Entry with no date, but approximately late in March, 1944 in New Guinea -

> "Program is sprinkled with good old American swing. She begins her program by saying, 'Hello South Pacific orphans (meaning U. S. soldiers), and now for a little propaganda.' Then she goes off into a stirring speech about 4F's in America taking the girls back home."

Entry with no date, but approximately late in March, 1944 in New Guinea -

[redacted]

"Recently, MADAME TOJO made a long spiel about how the 4F's back home are taking your jobs, your wives, and your girls away from you. Then she added, 'You poor orphans in the South Pacific, go back to your homes before it is too late.' "

Entry made April 4, 1944 in New Guinea -

"Tonight at 10:30 p.m., MADAME TOJO is on again. As she signed off she said, 'We wish to be good neighbors to you just as soon as you stop your opposition of our liberating other nations.' "

Entry made April 10, 1944 in New Guinea -

"MADAME TOJO on last night's broadcast announced that the Japanese Government was well aware of our planned all-out wave on the Islands further north, and was prepared for us when we get there."

The above items are the only ones relating to Japanese broadcasts. In response to inquiries, [redacted] related that the term "MADAME TOJO" was a name conferred on the female broadcaster by the United States soldiers. She never used such name in her broadcasts. He stated, however, that to the best of his recollection, she introduced herself as "ANNIE" upon several occasions. He does not recall her using the name "ORPHAN ANNIE." He advised, however, that such female broadcaster, because of her voice, made allthe broadcasts.

[redacted] is going to sea during his summer vacation. However, arrangements have been made so that if it is so desired the above diary will be available for evidentiary purposes.

The writer conducted the following investigation:

RICHARD L. HENSCHEL, 42 West 88th Street, New York City, was recontacted at his place of business, The Disc of the Month Club, Inc., 80 John Street, New York City. He advised that he never saw any of the scripts of the subject and never received one from her. He further stated that he has not in his possession any scripts used by or belonging to TOGURI. HENSCHEL stated that he knows [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] He stated that he never gave [redacted] a script belonging to the subject, and further added that if [redacted] alleges he, HENSCHEL, gave [redacted] such a script, he would be in error. HENSCHEL could not suggest who might have a script of the subject.

[redacted], [redacted], New York, was interviewed at his place of business, the [redacted] New York City. [redacted] informed that he had been a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army Air Force and was stationed in the Pacific from October 1, 1944 to October 30, 1945, all of which time he spent on the Island of Saipan. He was the [redacted] Officer of the 73rd Bomb Wing V.H. (Very Heavy) consisting of B-29s.

[redacted] related that he listened to the subject about a few times each week. He knows that subject mentioned the names of several officers who were stationed on Saipan, such as General O'DONNEL and Colonel SWEENEY. It was further reported to [redacted] that on one occasion the subject broadcasted that Colonel SWEENEY had been expected to arrive at Saipan the day prior to the broadcast, but inasmuch as the B-29s were not as good as reported, they were not able to keep their schedule and arrive on time. He also heard reported that the subject would give background information from time to time on several of the officers stationed on Saipan.

[redacted] stated that sometime, approximately a day or so prior to January 1, 1945, he heard the subject over the air predict a bombing attack on Saipan. This attack came about as predicted. He also recalled another broadcast, the date of which he could not furnish, wherein the subject commented that fifty of the Japanese bombers had blasted Saipan. [redacted] stated that he had no recollection of hearing a predicted gas attack made by the subject. He stated that there were numerous rumors on Saipan that gas attacks would be made on that island, but he does not know where or how these rumors originated.

[redacted] stated that he never heard the subject make any statements to the effect that American fliers bombed schools or hospitals, nor had he heard her make any derogatory statements about the Americans. He said that he never heard any threats against American military personnel although he had heard rumors that statements to that effect had been made by the subject. Relative to gas attacks, [redacted] stated that they were

[redacted]

treated as a joke. He also heard from others, but not from the subject's broadcasts, that she had made mention over the air waves of the composition of the 73rd Bomb Wing. He was unable to recall the incident previously related by [redacted] regarding the incident during which an officer, while hearing the subject's broadcast, jumped and attacked the radio.

[redacted] stated that he recalled that the subject's voice was somewhat affective, "sexy" and "sultry," which bore the faint trace of an accent. However, he is not sure if he could recognize her voice today. He stated that generally the subject's programs were taken as a joke, and he did not believe her broadcast had any effect on the men's morale.

[redacted] advised that he consulted a diary which he kept and he found the following entries which might be of interest in connection with this investigation:

November 4, 1944 -

This entry refers to the previous day when the subject stated that Saipan was bombed and left in flames and that on the following day 500 planes would fly over the Island. She admitted a Japanese loss of three planes during the operations.

October 10, 1944 -

Wherein the subject had stated the day prior within sixty hours Saipan would be in ruins. She talked of dire things, such as large scale raids.

November 25, 1944 -

This related to a broadcast made after the first B-29 raid on Tokyo. The subject stated that the Americans, as customary, struck only hospitals, churches, and schools.

December 4, 1944 -

This broadcast, made the day after a raid on Tokyo which had taken place the day previous, mentioned that Colonel KING and Colonel BRUGGE were shot down. The subject stated that the two

[redacted]

Colonels were in one of the planes which crashed and which burned for five hours.

December 31, 1944 -

The subject stated on a broadcast on the afternoon of the 31st that since they had given no presence to the B-29s, they would have plenty for the boys who flew them. This intimated that a raid was expected.

[redacted] stated that the above were the only pertinent entries that could be located in his diary.

[redacted] stated that he had spoken to [redacted] who served with him in Saipan, but that he had no information regarding the subject's broadcasts. He further mentioned that he had lunch with [redacted] and [redacted] and they told him that they had never listened to her broadcasts.

SA WILLIAM B. HERSHEY ascertained from [redacted] Officer, Mitchel Field, New York, that Captain [redacted] is no longer at that Field, and that he is now assigned to the 136th Radio Security Attachment at Fort Slocum, New York.

- P E N D I N G -

[redacted]

LEADS

NEW YORK

At White Plains, New York:

Will at Fort Slocum interview Captain [redacted] along the lines set out in the report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON, Los Angeles, 6/12/48.

At New York City:

Will recontact witnesses previously interviewed by the New York Office as set forth in reports of SA Joseph T. Genco, New York, 2/3/48 and 3/24/48, which witnesses recalled specific statements on part of subject and believe they might recognize her voice.

Will play back records to such witnesses who think they can identify subject's voice and believe they can recall her portion of the Zero Hour Broadcast.

It is imperative that witnesses must recall subject by name of "ANN" or "ORPHAN ANN" to identify TOGURI, as she was never known to use the name of "TOKYO ROSE."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA NH FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	7-30-43	7/26,28,29/43	JOHN E. KELLY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] New Haven, Conn. Radio Man, First Class, Navy, advised he heard various programs broadcast over Radio Tokyo. He could not remember names of any girls who broadcast nor names of any programs. He could not identify any individuals through recordings heard. Three Hartford, Conn. individuals who voluntarily advised New Haven Office they had heard broadcasts by woman named as Tokyo Rose were interviewed. [redacted] heard broadcasts by woman identified by announcer as Tokyo Rose. Heard latter on Jan. 2, 1944 while he was stationed in Hawaii and also recalled hearing same person on D Day minus one at Okinawa. [redacted] advised voice of woman on recording #2 identical with voice of woman he had heard introduced as Tokyo Rose. [redacted] while stationed in China heard several broadcasts by woman identified as Tokyo Rose. Recalls broadcast on 12-24-44 by her warning that Kuming, China, was to be bombed. [redacted] not positive but thought voice on recording #2 identical with the Tokyo Rose he had heard. [redacted] stationed in South Pacific from Oct. 1942 to Jan. 1945 heard several broadcasts by woman identified as Tokyo Rose but could not recall definite dates or statements.

- RUC -

Reference: Bureau File [redacted]
Report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON dated 6-12-43 at Los Angeles.
Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 6-12-43.
Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 6-28-43.
Los Angeles letter to Dallas dated 7-12-43.
Los Angeles teletype to Dallas, Detroit, New Orleans and New Haven of 7-22-43.

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[redacted]

Details: At New Haven, Connecticut

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ROBERT B. HANLEY at New Haven.

[redacted], who resides at [redacted] was interviewed at the New Haven Office on July 26, 1948. [redacted] advised that he was a Radio Man, First Class, Navy Serial No. [redacted]. He was on board the LST 213 at the time it was commissioned in approximately May 1943. He went overseas with this vessel and remained until November 1944, leaving it at Hollandia to return to the States. Thereafter he did not go out to the Pacific.

As a Radio Man he heard various programs broadcast over Radio Tokyo. However, he could not remember the names of any of the girls who broadcast or the names of any of the programs. He mentioned that he had heard Rose but this was from the newspaper articles he has read in the United States and he cannot recall ever having heard her broadcast.

[redacted] listened to the records but could not identify any of the individuals whose voices are to be heard thereon. He specifically stated that he did not remember any broadcasts by anyone named ANNE or ORPHAN ANNE. [redacted] stated that he did not listen to the voice broadcasts nearly as much as the Morse Code broadcast by Domei in Japan.

At Hartford, Connecticut

As a result of a press release by the U. S. Department of Justice in December 1947 requesting anyone having information concerning the instant case to conta the FBI, the following individuals voluntarily informed the New Haven Office that they were of the opinion that they had pertinent information concerning instant case. These individuals were interviewed by the writer on July 29, 1948.

[redacted], [redacted] Connecticut, advised that he served in the 763rd Tank Battalion which is attached to the 96th Division. His Army Serial No. is [redacted] and he served as a Private in the U. S. Army from June 7, 1943 until January 14, 1946 when he received an honorable dischar [redacted], after reviewing his personal papers, advised that he had arrived in Hawaii December 31, 1943. On January 2, 1944 while he was stationed at Schofield Barracks, Oahu Island, Hawaii, he heard over a short wave radio set a broadcast by a woman who was identified as Tokyo Rose. On this broadcas the latter, according to [redacted], appeared to be attempting to lower the morale of the listening American troops because she told them how the people back in the United States had a wonderful time celebrating New Years Eve. [redacted] additionally he had heard several broadcasts by this same woman who was always introduced by a male announcer. The latter would give the time (usually 6:30 or 7:30 P.M.) and then would identify the program as "The Zero Hour". The announcer would then say "Here's Tokyo Rose again with popula songs, etc" [redacted] advised that he never heard the woman identified by any

[redacted]

other name. He could not recall the exact date but does remember that the woman he knew as Tokyo Rose broadcast the fact that the Division to which [redacted] was assigned was due to be shipped to Leyte. [redacted] stated that at that time none of the men knew their destination. He stated that ultimately her statement came true because although his company did not sail directly for Leyte from Hawaii they did reach that point after stopping at one or two other islands for a short period of time. He also recalled that at various times Tokyo Rose would name certain men in his company whose names he could not recall now and told them that their wives back in the States were enjoying themselves by going out with other men. [redacted] advised that the fact that she knew the names of many of the men as well as the fact she had a good general knowledge of the troops and their movements along with other statements affected the morale of many of the men. He said that he himself was not affected. [redacted] also stated that he remembered hearing Tokyo Rose while his company was enroute to Leyte make the statement over her broadcast that California had been bombed. He could not recall the exact time that this statement was made. He added that on D Day minus one, Okinawa, which he believed was April 1, 1945, while in the hold of LST 639 he heard Tokyo Rose name his Division and the number of troops that were to make the landing on Okinawa. She also told the troops that althoug they might be able to take Okinawa, they would never be able to regain California.

[redacted] listened to recordings #1, 2, and 3 and identified the voice on recording #2 as being identical with the voice of the person whom he had heard introduced as Tokyo Rose. He did not consider the voices on recordings #1 and 3 to be that of the Tokyo Rose he had heard.

Attention is called to the fact that DOBLES is hard of hearing in his left ear. He advised the writer that this was caused by the explosion of a bomb while he was on Okinawa.

[redacted]

[redacted] Connecticut, is presently [redacted] Connecticut. He advised he served in the 3193th Signal Service Battalion of the U. S. Army. His Serial No. is [redacted] and he served from March 15, 1942 to November 9, 1945 when he was honorably discharged. [redacted] stated that he left the United States February 21, 1944 and after stopping at North Africa and India ultimately arrived at Kuming, China, in May 1944. He advised that the U. S. Army headquart were located at Kuming. [redacted] stated that his battalion supplied the Chinese Army with communications. In the middle of June 1944 his battalion moved to the field headquarters of the Chinese Army at Peashon (phonetic). It was soon after arriving there that he first heard a short wave broadcast on which a woman identified as Tokyo Rose spoke. He added that from June 1944 to November 1945, when he left for the United States, he had possibly heard twenty-five or thirty

[redacted]

short wave broadcasts and that a woman identified as Tokyo Rose took part in each program. He stated that he could not recall having heard any introduction to this program because he usually heard only part of each program. He stated that the voice of this Tokyo Rose was very feminine, definitely that of an American, was not artificial, and might have belonged to a woman about thirty years of age. [redacted] advised that he usually monitered short wave broadcasts when not occupied with communication work merely for pleasure and usually in an attempt to locate a musical program. He advised that his morale was never affected by anything that Tokyo Rose had said. He recalled that on December 24, 1944 while he was at Okinawa he was told by some of the men that Tokyo Rose had in a broadcast warned the Americans that they should evacuate Okinawa because it was going to be bombed Christmas Eve. He said that as a result of this the men had to forsake their shelters and go to evacuation centers and there remain most of the night. He stated that one plane flew over and dropped one or two bombs. [redacted] felt that this may have affected the morale of some men because it was Christmas Eve and because the men had to stay out in the cold and damp, [redacted] remembered having heard a broadcast by Tokyo Rose some time in August 1945 on which she played the record "Home Sweet Home" as background while she apparently attempted to upset the morale of the men by talking about their wives, their homes, and their children. In so many words she told the men they were foolish fighting in China when they could be home in the United States with their families.

[redacted] listened to recordings #1, 2, and 3 and advised that the voice on recording #2 seemed identical with the voice of the individual whom he had heard identified as Tokyo Rose but he added that he could not feel definitely sure that they were identical. With regard to recording #3, he stated that this voice seemed to have a different personality and he did not believe that it was identical with the voice of the Tokyo Rose he had heard. He added that the voice on recording #1 did not appear to be that of the Tokyo Rose he had heard. Prior to hearing the records [redacted] stated that he had never heard any short wave broadcasts by anyone identified by any other name than Tokyo Rose. However, after hearing the recordings he stated that he did hear a woman use the name ANNIE and believes that the latter may have been identical with the Tokyo Rose that he heard.

[redacted] Connecticut, who is presently employed as [redacted] Connecticut, stated that he was a Corporal in the Quartermaster Corps of the 43rd Infantry Division, U. S. Army with Army Serial No. [redacted]. He entered the Army February 22, 1941 and was honorably discharged August 25, 1945. [redacted] advised that from approximately October 23, 1942, when his Division arrived at New Zealand, until the first of 1945, when he left the Philippines he heard several short wave broadcasts by a woman identified as Tokyo Rose. He stated that he could not recall having heard the introduction to any of these programs but did hear this individual when she signed off on many occasions at which time she would say "Good night, fellows, listen tomorrow night" and then she would give her name. [redacted] stated that he and the men with him usually tuned in on this individual's program to hear the popular

[redacted]

music that was played. He never heard a complete program and believes that the length of the program was either fifteen or thirty minutes long and usually came after mess at night. [redacted] added that as far as he was concerned, most of the things that Tokyo Rose broadcast were a joke and he believes that most of the men felt the same way about them. He said that the voice seemed like that of an American who was well educated. There was no accent of any kind. The english was very good and she spoke at a regular rate of speed. [redacted] could not recall any definite date when he heard the individual known to him as Tokyo Rose make any definite statements that he could recall.

[redacted] after listening to recordings #1, 2, and 3, advised that the voice on #1 was definitely not identical with the voice of Tokyo Rose. He stated that the voice on recording #2 sounded one hundred percent like the person he had heard identified as Tokyo Rose. He added that he had never heard any broadcaster use the name ANNIE or ORPHAN ANNIE. When she signed off it was always Tokyo Rose. He also stated that the general sound of the recording and the certain expressions used by the speaker on recording #2 were very similar to the programs that he had heard in the South Pacific broadcast by Tokyo Rose. He felt that the voice on recording #3 was almost like that on recording #2 but thought the conditions different and not so realistic.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Carter

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES NO FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW ORLEANS	7/31/48	7/26,29/48	JOHN B. HONEYCUTT [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted], Mississippi, who served with the Fourth Marine Division on Saipan and Tinian Islands during the invasion, advised he never heard of the Zero Hour. He was unable to identify the voices heard on the record.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent CHESTER C. ORTON, 6/12/48, Los Angeles

DETAILS: [redacted] who is now [redacted] and resides at [redacted] Mississippi, advised that he was with the Fourth Marine Division on the island of Saipan from D day plus none for about twenty-eight days, then moved to Tinian Island where he stayed for about twenty-one days. During this time, which he stated was in the spring of 1944, he was serving as a mechanic for the Marines and was working practically day and night and seldom got to listen to a radio.

[redacted] did not recall listening to a Japanese broadcast with [redacted] and [redacted] although he stated he knew them during this period. He stated he never heard of the Zero Hour during the invasion of Saipan and Tinian. All three of the cuts on the record furnished by the Los Angeles Office were played to [redacted] and he was unable to identify them. He did state however that cut number two sounded similar to that broadcast by TOKYO ROSE. [redacted] was asked if he would be able to identify this cut as a broadcast by TOKYO ROSE and he advised that he could not as he has never heard her broadcast in which she had identified herself. He explained that when a woman's voice was heard over the radio the general conversation among the soldiers was that it was TOKYO ROSE a broadcasting from Japan.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	7/30/48	7/26/48	W. RULON PAXMAN [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA S IKUKO D TOGURI, was	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] is now located at Orange, Texas. WALTER C. ODLIN advised he has no information relative to the subject. [redacted] advised he probably heard some of subject's broadcasts but has no definite recollection of them.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Bufile [redacted]
Report of JOSEPH T. GENCO, New York, New York dated February 3, 1948.
Report of CHESTER C. ORTON, Los Angeles dated February 4, 1948.
Boston letter to Los Angeles and Chicago dated February 28, 1948.
Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated April 28, 1948.
Los Angeles conference teletype dated July 22, 1948.
Chicago teletype to Bureau, Los Angeles and Houston dated July 27, 1948.
Los Angeles teletype to Chicago dated July 28, 1948.

DETAILS:

[redacted] Great Lakes Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, advised that [redacted] is no longer stationed at Great Lakes but is

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Chicago File [redacted]

at Orange, Texas where he is [redacted]

Master Sergeant WALTER C. ODLIN, Finance Department, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, advised that he was a prisoner of war at Bunka Camp, Japan from July, 1944 to August, 1945. He advised that he heard no broadcast by the subject and has no personal knowledge of INCE, COUSENS, or REYES. He advised that he recalls, during references made by others at the camp whose identity he does not recall, to the effect that the subject did broadcast on Radio Tokyo and also to the effect that INCE, COUSENS, and REYES had participated or were in some way associated with some broadcast over Radio Tokyo. He advised that he has no recollection that the subject was at any time connected with INCE, COUSENS and REYES in these comments which he heard. He advised that he had never heard that the subject had at any time visited or associated with anyone at Bunka Camp.

[redacted] Chicago, Illinois, advised that during World War II, he was on the Island of Saipan from September, 1944 to September, 1945. He stated that he was a captain in the A.A.F. and was an Intelligence Officer. [redacted] advised that he probably heard some of the subject's broadcasts but has no definite recollection of the circumstances or the contents and could not identify the subject's voice. He advised that he has no recollection of ever hearing a broadcast referred to as "Zero Hour."

He advised that [redacted] was the [redacted] of Squadron 882, Bombardment Group 500 and was on Saipan during about the same period as [redacted]. He advised that [redacted] may have knowledge of subject's broadcasts since [redacted] was interested in radio. He advised, however, that he has no recollection of [redacted] ever making any reference to the broadcast of the subject. According to [redacted], [redacted] is now attending the [redacted] Davenport, Iowa.

According to [redacted], [redacted] was [redacted]'s assistant on Saipan and was the [redacted]. He advised that he has no knowledge that [redacted] ever listened to subject's

broadcasts but is of the opinion that if there had been any wide spread interest in subject's broadcasts, [redacted] might be aware of this since he was the [redacted] advised that [redacted] is presently in the state of Washington with the [redacted] at a location unknown to [redacted].

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Chicago File [redacted]

LEADS

THE HOUSTON DIVISION

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS

Will interview [redacted] Atlantic Reserve Fleet at Orange, Texas, in accordance with Chicago teletype of July 27, 1948.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT SEATTLE

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	7/30/48	6/26-29/48	DAVID A. MacCULLOCH [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was.	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Master Sergeant CHARLES F. HALL, Spokane Army Air Base identified record #2 as being the voice of the woman broadcaster he had heard in the South Pacific and called Tokyo Rose, but could not state that he had heard this particular broadcast. HALL states that a [redacted] and [redacted] all of the 90th Bomb Group, had listened to programs of Tokyo Rose together and he felt certain listened to a broadcast on 12/21/43 when their group was moving from Port Morsby to Dobodura, New Guinea; the program early in 1944 when the group moved from Dobodura to Nadzab, New Guinea and the program in which Tokyo Rose broadcast "21 reasons you couldn't sleep with a red head."

RUC

REFERENCE: Bureau File [redacted]
Letter from the Los Angeles office to Dallas dated 7/12/
Bureau teletype dated 7/22/48.

DETAILS: Master Sergeant CHARLES F. HALL was interviewed July 29, 1948, at the Spokane Army Air Base where he is presently attached to the 344th Bomb Squadron, 98th Bomb Group. The record furnished by referenced letter from the Los Angeles Office dated June 12, 1948, was played for HALL. HALL stated that he was positive record #2 was the voice of the women broadcaster he had

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SE[redacted]

heard while in the South Pacific and whom he stated he had referred to only as Tokyo Rose. HALL stated that record #1 sounded like the voice of Tokyo Rose but he was positive was not identical. HALL stated that it had been four years since he had heard the broadcasts and that over the radio the broadcasts would sound quite different, but was positive record #2 was identical with the individual he heard and referred to as Tokyo Rose. HALL stated that record #3 sounded somewhat like Tokyo Rose but that if identical she was not talking so close to the microphone or shouting into it like it sounded she was doing in the broadcasts he heard in the South Pacific.

HALL stated that he heard Tokyo Rose broadcasts over the radio of [redacted] and that usually present when listening to the broadcasts were the others in [redacted] tent being an [redacted] and [redacted] HALL stated that [redacted] would know the full name of those who had lived with him, all being members of the 90th Bomb Group. HALL stated that [redacted] was presently in [redacted] the firm name being [redacted] followed by the names of two other members of the firm. HALL stated that [redacted] he believes is some place around Detroit, Michigan. [redacted] HALL stated, was recently [redacted] assigned to the Fort Worth, Texas Army Base, and that [redacted] he believes, is still in the Army possibly with the rank of Major, and the last he knew he was assigned to the Muroc Army Air Base in California. HALL could furnish no further information regarding the present whereabout of the above men.

HALL stated that he recalled distinctly a broadcast of Tokyo Rose on December 21, 1943, at which time their group was moving from Port Morsby to Dobodura, New Guinea, and Tokyo Rose broadcast that the program was being dedicated to the 90th Bomb Group known as the "Jolly Rogers," stating that it was known the group was moving to Dobodura on December 21, 1943, and that there would be a reception waiting for them.

HALL stated that he also recalled that Tokyo Rose early in 1944, exact date he could not recall, broadcast that the 90th Bomb Group was moving from Dobodura to Nadzab, New Guinea, which was true and that a reception would be waiting for them when they arrived. HALL stated that when the group did arrive at Nadzab, the Japanese did strafe them terrifically.

HALL further recalled a broadcast of Tokyo Rose in which she gave "21 reasons you can't sleep with a red head."

SE[redacted]

HALL stated that he was certain that most, if not all, of the above mentioned listened to the broadcasts noted with him.

In view of referenced teletype from the Bureau, it is being left to the discretion of the office of origin to set forth leads to locate the individuals HALL believed listened to the broadcasts of Tokyo Rose with him.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -